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THE
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Commemoration Address

Given by the Rev. George Devadoss on February 7, 1958

David poured it unto the Lord. And he said ' Is not this the blood of the men that went in jeopardy of their lives ? ' 2 Sam. 23: 16,17.

These words are taken from the account of an incident in the life of David, the greatest king of ancient Israel. The Philistines, the chief among his enemies, overran a great portion of the country. David, with his followers, retreated to a cave, and sat in the cave much dejected in spirit, because of the many troubles. His thoughts went back to Bethlehem, the town of his birth and of his boyhood days. With emotion he exclaimed : ' Oh, that one would give me to drink of the water of the well of Bethlehem !' Three of his warriors, who heard David's cry, made their way through the lines of the enemy and came back carrying with them the precious water-bottle. It was a valiant act. They eagerly expected David to drink it, but David, overcome with emotion, cried, ' Is not this . . . . ' David poured the water on the ground as an offering to God, because the devotion, gallantry and sacrifice of the three men had made the water sacred.

This fascinating incident makes us think of the many privileges we enjoy within the precints of this College. The privileges we enjoy here are made sacred by the sacrifices that secured these privileges just as the water of Bethlehem was made sacred by the sacrifice of the three gallant men.

This day is designed for an act of Commemoration. What then is the central thought in our minds as we make this observance ? It is the sacrifice made by a number of persons in the past for the persons in the present. Here we have spacious grounds, massive buildings, a fine library, expensive apparatus, well-planned hostels, learned teachers, efficient administration. We may well exclaim, ' How great these privileges are that are made available to us ! ' But have we, students, ever thought of the sacrifices that lie behind this venture. I acknowledge my sense of deep gratitude for the education and training I received as a student of this College. The College was then in the heart of the city of Madras. The students then shared in the prayers, as the plans were being laid for the transfer of the College to Tambaram. It was a marvellous adventure. There have been pupils, professors, lecturers, well-wishers, who have sacrificed their time, money, and convenience to make these privileges possible for us. If we think deeply, every inch of ground we tread in this College, every opportunity we have for education, social enjoyment, spiritual and moral training, is hallowed by some kind of sacrifice or other of the principals, staffs and friends, past and present.

Many times we are tempted to think of the money we pay into the College and dwell much on our rights, that we ought to enjoy here. But the selfless sacrifice of friends, the devoted sacrifices of the staff, the inspiration derived from the humble lives of the principals, the rich traditions set up by the loyal students of the past can never be measured in terms of money. The privileges we enjoy are made sacred because of the sacrifices that secured them.

Our feeling of self-importance, in the general life of the College, self-assertion in social gatherings, selfishness in the dining halls, self-pity over small difficulties, clamour for rights, any act that mars the rich tradition of the College will only show our thoughtlessness and ingratitude, and unworthiness of the devoted lives and sacrifices of our predecessors. The privileges we have here are hallowed by the devoted sacrifices of those who have gone before us. They are as the water of Bethlehem.

In this act of commemoration we think of the greatest sacrifice of all—the sacrifice of Jesus Christ upon the cross. The sacrifice of the One who is the Way, the Truth and the Life. He gave His life that others might live, that others might be redeemed from selfishness and sin. The Cross stands as the eternal symbol of this supreme sacrifice of which the sacrifices of our predecessors form a wonderful reflection.

We live in an age of terrific speed and haste. We are always in danger of being so busy in living here that we forget what the privilege of being here has cost to those who have gone before. We have such a hurried life that we find no time to stop to think either of the past or the future. But this day of commemoration helps to bring us out of the speed and haste, and to realise to some extent the significance of this day.

What then is the significance of this act of commemoration? This act of Commemoration:

(1) *awakens gratitude*—gratitude for all the privileges we enjoy here, gratitude for those who by their sacrifices secured these privileges for us.

(2) *gives responsibility*—not to waste anything, any privilege which has cost our predecessors. We honour the past not by singing its praises nor by raising memorial stones, but by pressing forward to finish the unfinished task by carrying into the future its faith, its hopes, its ideals. That is our responsibility.

(3) *kindles humility*—which is the soul of selfless service.

(4) *inspires dedication*—dedication to the task of being worthy of the sacrifices of the past and dedication to the task of passing on the rich heritage to the future.

This then is the significance of our act of commemoration—a significance which should give dignity and enrich our lives.

Obituary

T. P. Verghese

Sri T. P. Verghese was born on 7th April, 1884, in Kunnamkulam, Kerala State. He was not only an active member of the Mar Thoma Syrian Christian Church but also one of its Excutive Council members. He graduated in Science from the Madras Christian College, in 1910. Even while a student, Sri Verghese was God-fearing.

After his collegiate education, Sri Verghese entered the teaching profession in 1911 and underwent training at the Trivandrum Training College in 1918. He entered this profession with a purpose, with a mission. It was a blessing for him and to a large number of students who came in contact with him in the course of his thirty years of educational service under the erst-while Cochin government. Setting a good example of Christian life, he was responsible for bringing many to Christ. He used to spend his holidays and long vacations in conducting religious conventions, Bible classes, devotional meetings, student camps, etc. Sri Verghese was closely associated with the late Metropolitan, Abraham Mar Thoma and with the late Bishop Jacob. With the former his relationship was more than usually close. They spent days and nights together in prayer and fellowship. They were almost inseparable. It was due to Bishop Abraham's influence that Sri Verghese went to Toronto University in October, 1924, in response to an invitation from Wycliffe College. He took the degrees of M.A. in Psychology and Bachelor of Pedagogy from that University and on his return journey he made an extensive tour in Palestine.

When he reached home he became Principal of the only Training Institution for Teachers in Cochin, but this did not dissuade him from working for the Kingdom of Heaven. He continued to be a great force in the religious field as he was in the educational field. He served the Government also in the capacity of Secretary to the Board of Examinations and to the Text Book Committee for over 14 years. He rendered unto Caesar and God their due unflinchingly. Sri Verghese commanded respect from his staff, inspired confidence in the public and maintained discipline among his pupils with an ease that surprised those who were ignorant of the secret of his character. He was the despair of photographers who used all their arts in vain to call up a smile on his countenance little knowing that that forbidding exterior was nature's self defence to guard against an overdose of the milk of human kindness. Goodness was his greatness.

Sri Verghese was a beacon light to many a distressed soul. After retirement he started a Home for the Destitutes in Trichur. Ceaseless effort and overwork cost him his eyesight and during his last three years of life, he was absolutely blind. In spite of this serious handicap, his indomitable spirit stood high and he wrote two books by dictating to his friends. One of the books, 'Holy Baptism' is in print now, while the other, 'Life After Death' is not yet.

Many regard their association with the late 'Verghese master' (as he was often called) as a source of comfort and inspiration. Though he passed away on 10th December 1957 after a brief illness, the seeds he had sown are still growing. He lived up to his motto:

> 'Man is neither the master nor the slave of nature.
> He is its interpreter and living word.'

T. K. Gopala Iyer

Mr T. K. Gopala Ayer was educated at the Findlay College, Mannarkudi. He was awarded a Gold medal by the Madura Tamil Sangam for having stood first in Tamil in the Sangam Examinations. He served as a Tamil Pandit in St Gabriel's High School, Madras, during the years

1921-1928. He wrote at that time a book ' Rajaram Mohan Roy ' which was prescribed as Non-detailed Text for high school classes. In the year 1929 he joined the staff of the Madras Christian College and School. When the Christian College was in Madras some teachers had work in the high school as well as in the college. Mr Gopala Iyer was one of these. When the college was removed to Tambaram in 1937 he was appointed as a lecturer in Tamil in the college and in the year 1951 he was made an Associate Professor. Mr Gopala Iyer served the college faithfully for about 22 years and retired in the year 1951. After his retirement he joined the staff of the New College and served till 1955.

Mr Gopala Iyer was very popular among staff and students. I can never forget his personal qualities. He was very sincere and industrious and was always cheerful. I had the good fortune to work in this college along with Mr Gopala Iyer for about 18 years. At the age of 61 Mr Gopala Iyer died on the 9th March 1957. May his soul rest in peace.

P. ALALASUNDARAM.

K. Raghavan Unni

We regret to record the passing away of Sri K. Raghavan Unni, a student of IV B.A., Gr. ivb. and a resident of St Thomas's Hall, on 10th February 1958 at the General Hospital, Madras. He was aged 22. He had been in indifferent health for a few weeks prior to his death, but no one suspected that the condition was serious. On the morning of the 10th, he became unconscious and was removed to the General Hospital but never regained consciousness till the end, in the evening. He was of a quiet and gentle disposition and very conscientious in his duties as student and as Treasurer of the College Malayalee Samajam. We extend our sincere condolences to the bereaved family.

Overland Journey

Many people needing to go to Britain from India debate whether to go by air or by sea. At the end of their service in Agra, Mr and Mrs Healey decided on the more adventurous mode of travel, by an overland route. Here are some extracts from his diary of the journey.

We left Agra in a shower of garlands on a hot March day and what seemed to be the whole of Agra's population was there to say goodbye. We certainly did look rather odd beginning our nine thousand mile journey with a mixture of haversacks, cases and bedding rolls.

The Pakistan-India border authorities are very courteous and efficient. A few yards on the India side of the frontier the red-turbaned Indian armed guards dismount and a few yards to the Pakistan side of the border the equally smart Pakistan guards mount the train. The guards indeed change but not the country, for Pakistan's countryside and culture hold few mysteries for the man who knows North India well. There are, of course, noticeable differences such as the absence of cows, but the lover of India does not feel strange as he crosses this frontier.

Lahore is a fresh city with many little green gardens and frequent wild flowers (seen very little in the North Indian plains). Its main railway station (' Bhowani Junction ' of the film) is a turreted fortress built by the British for the protection of their nationals ; but its forbidding character belies the true friendliness of its people—national frontiers do not alter this characteristic of the people of the Indian sub-continent. Lahore is Mogul but although its monuments have been kept in very good repair the Mogul architectural genius has not the same brilliance

as in Delhi or in Agra. The one exception is the very impressive and well kept Badshahi Mosque with its gleaming white domes. As a modern city, Lahore is not as smart as New Delhi but it has an indigenous character like Madras.

To reach Baluchistan the train moves around the edge of the Sind desert passing very near to the site of the old Indus civilization. The aridity of the country today makes one feel that the climate must have changed since then.

Pakistan uses deisel engines on its railways owing to her shortage of coal and it was one of these that pulled us across the arid scrub and sand and up the rugged Bolan Pass to Quetta. Our travelling companions were now frontier tribesmen with flashing eyes, swirling turbans and ferocious black beards. The little train crept slowly up the winding gorges and the dry valleys dotted with the well-preserved watch-towers of Lord Roberts' army, and on either side the rocks grew more jagged and overbearing.

Quetta is built in the middle of nowhere, but we were very glad to reach it. The only obvious reminder of earthquakes in Quetta is a nearby mountain whose top was knocked off by one, and the low sturdy buildings built to resist the many frequent earth tremors which still trouble Quetta. The great earthquake of 1935 which killed half the population of Quetta, was actually one of the shortest in duration—only lasting about eight seconds—but one of the most intense and destructive. Since then there have been many longer tremors which have not been as severely destructive.

It was a bright crisp day when we left Quetta and the peach and apricot blossom were the first glimpse of a spring which we pursued throughout our journey westwards. The train goes once a week from Quetta to Zahidan and leaves in the early morning in order to wind its way across the vast expanse of the barren desert of Baluchistan whose only limit is the everlasting ring of mountains which dog the horizon for miles and miles.

Actually the desert is much more varied and interesting than its name suggests. The changing shapes of the sand dunes, the changing character of the desert vegetation and the ever-changing colours of the desert landscape, all combine to distract the travellers' attention from the desert personalities within the railway carriage. At regular intervals along the single desert track are little villages completely dependent on the railway for their existence and indeed only there because of the railway. The village houses are built of sand and railway sleepers; their food and every drop of water is brought by rail and the villagers are all railway maintenance workers. Their families of children treat the weekly arrival of the train as their weekly entertainment and amuse themselves at the expense of the passengers accordingly.

In these arid desert areas where the mirage is an everpresent travelling companion, the sight of a camel train is a refreshment to the eye. Camels travel more by day than in North India where they usually pad silently through the night. The camel is not only used as a means of transport, however, but also as a ' smuggler ' in border areas.

Camels apart, the weekly Quetta to Zahidan train is the ' smugglers ' train par excellence, for tea (amongst other things) is at a premium in Baluchistan compared to Iran. This is the basis of a roaring trade in smuggling on this fantastic frontier.

On reaching Zahidan, on the Iranian border, the train was impeded in its course by liberal application of the emergency chain by the smugglers on the train. Immediately a host of contraband sacks on the backs of their owners dropped from the carriages and radiated rapidly in all directions.

To the Western eye the older generation of male Iranians look a little Edwardian in appearance with their high Homberg hats worn on the middle of their heads, their black-suits with sloping shoulders and drain-pipe trousers and Charlie Chaplin moustaches. The younger generation on the other hand wear ill-fitting outsize double breasted coats and 'crew cut' hair-styles. The women also wear western dress mainly, although this is usually covered by a modest 'chaddar' or draped black sheet which gives them somewhat the appearance of European nuns.

We saw an Arabic film in Zahidan which was probably made in Egypt (the main supplier of non-English films in the Middle East). In style it was Rudolf Valentino in a desert setting with much drama and quite good acting, and contrary to the Indian tradition it had no songs or musical and comic interludes. The dialogue in Arabic was not comprehensible to the Persian audience who very audibly and slowly mumbled the Persian sub-titles.

The southern Persian towns of Kerman, Yezd and Isfahan are oases in an endless desert which is only broken otherwise by the traditional Persian irrigation system called the 'Ghanat' system. This consists of a series of holes bored in the ground from the base of the hills across the desert and gives the appearance from the air of regimented mole hills or lines of bomb craters. These holes mark the course of underground channels which carry water from the base of the surrounding hills to the area to be cultivated. The shafts permit access of men and air to these underground channels for the excavation of soil in keeping the water flowing along them. The system is centuries old and although effective is very laborious and limited as a method of making the desert bloom on the scale which the situation demands today.

Crossing this desert by non-existent roads in a vintage Chevrolet bus was painful in the extreme and involved stretches of thirty six hours in a cramped position without sleep. Punctures and mechanical failures were routine and each time this occurred the occupants of the bus solemnly dismounted and ensconced themselves comfortably in the sand of the desert to play a calm game of cards for a few hours. Meanwhile the mechanic of the bus (all buses carry mechanics) performs marvels of engineering with spanner and string to keep the 'machine' (all buses are called 'machines' in Iran) moving.

The bus crosses numerous wadis or desert streams and the beginning and end of these operations are greeted by a chorus of prayer and praise to Allah from the occupants of the bus. Eventually, when the bus ran out of petrol in the middle of the desert at four o'clock in the morning to a chorus of prayer we felt that a little less reliance on Allah and a little more human foresight would have been preferable if less picturesque.

Islam, however, is very impressive at prayer. The simple faith and disciplined prayer life of many poor Muslims cannot escape the notice of the most casual traveller and gives a quiet grandeur to this great religion. The priority of prayer at regular daily times was well illustrated by a reverend Muslim in our third class railway carriage in Baluchistan, who quietly proceeded with his prayer at the moment when the train had stopped at a station and was being assaulted by a storm of baggage and prospective passengers who were making their way through the windows in their search for seats. Not only was he undeterred in his prayer but no one violated the seating space he was using for his prayers.

In Kerman (in southern Persia) there is a Parsee (Zoroastrian) colony which remained after the persecution of the eighth century. They appear to have been much less progressive and prosperous than their counterparts who emigrated to India. The Bombay Parsees have given considerable help to this small remnant in Iran, by the establishment of a good school for them and in other ways. These Zoroastrians have in the past been subject to considerable discrimina-

tion and were until recently forbidden to own land. They were also compelled to wear patched clothes and for this reason have developed their own peculiar garments composed of strips of cloth. In this respect the Zoroastrian minority in Iran seem to have been less fortunate than those in India.

Isfahan is the finest urban ' oasis ' in the great Persian desert. The old seventeenth century Persian capital is full of magnificent blue domed mosques. The old city is well preserved and contains some lovely specimens of Persian decorated tiling,—an art that seems as vigorous and excellent today as it was centuries ago. The bazaar is full of carpet weavers, silversmiths, box makers and the finished products they are so famous for. One of the most interesting sights and one which the buyer of a carpet or tablecloth is invited to see, is the crushing of dyes. This takes place in dark cavernous rooms in the depths of the bazaar where blindfold camels pad round and round pulling the dye grindstone to the melancholy note of the squeaking stone axle—another illustration of the versatility of the camel.

Between Isfahan and Teheran is Qum—the most sacred Muslim city in Persia and number-one place of pilgrimage. The beautiful golden-domed Mosque casts an aura of sacredness over Qum that makes it unwise and dangerous for the foreigner to even halt here especially during Ramzan. Some way out of Qum is a spot of even greater sacredness of a different kind. It is an area of oil-soaked land that boasts of the richest single oil well in the world. This was discovered a few months ago and when bored it suddenly gave forth a jet of oil that rose two hundred feet in the air and remained out of control for three weeks pouring forth millions of gallons of oil on the surrounding land. Eventually the well blocked itself up and the pools of oil on the ground were collected and refined. The field offers rich prospects and boring in other parts is continuing.

Iran's economy is geared to oil and the enormous revenue which it produces. For this reason the whole of the Iranian economy appears to be a luxury orientated economy. Teheran, the modern capital, has more large sleek-looking, fast-moving cars than a European capital, and its shops are full of a great variety of imported luxury goods—toys, cameras, radios and other electrical goods—such as are rarely seen in the East. How far this wealth is seeping through to the masses of poor people is not clear but insufficient attention seems to be paid to establishing a transport and irrigation system and basic industries which are badly needed if Persia is to exploit its enormous potential resources of land and minerals. How long such a ' hollow ' economy can continue depends on the future of Iran's much coveted oil reserves. Instinctively one feels less sympathy with Persia than with India for although they both face the same problem of poverty, Persia has less population pressure than India and has the boon of fabulous oil wealth to buy her bread.

It takes three days to go by bus from Teheran to Erzurum in Eastern Turkey—and three very tiring days they are—relieved only by the view of the two Mounts Ararat which rise impressively from the plains with their heads in the clouds for most of the day. Eastern Turkey is a cold and snowy country in early spring but the Turks are a courteous and honest people and one has the new and relaxing experience of not having to bargain for the price of one's cup of tea any longer. Most goods, in fact, are labelled with fixed prices and hotels are clean and comfortable.

Anatolian villages are very quaint with their backcloth of poplar trees and the inevitable slender minaret which dominates so many villages in the so-called ' secular ' Turkey. It is true that these minarets represent the rise of ' political ' Islam and that one of the Turkish political parties captured the peasant vote and won the election by building new mosques in all the villages ; yet one senses in Turkey a revival of religion. One senses, in fact, that it was never

dead and that Kemal Ataturk, like many others with their new laws and imposed reforms, never can suppress man's constant inner search for God. To the traveller Islam appears more vigorous in peasant Turkey than it is supposed to be and the Ramzan fast was being kept more strictly there than in Iran.

Kemal Ataturk still lives in Turkey. He is proudly and lovingly remembered for what he has done; and what he has done still remains as a witness to his amazingly forceful personality. The ubiquitous outsize workman's cap which replaced the traditional fez, the uninhibited freedom of women and universal use of Roman script are all small reminders of his westernization policy. In fact, one of the most striking differences to a traveller from India is the absence of indigenous peasant dress in both Iran and Turkey. It was with great delight that we caught sight of some traditional peasant costumes in the modern streets of Ankara.

The Turks, of course, are fiery fighters and the military preparedness of Turkey for any eventuality (especially in the eastern zone of the country) is very noticeable. The streets of Ankara and Istanbul are full of uniforms—reminiscent of wartime London.

Ankara is a young modern and rather dull city dominated by the severe mausoleum of Ataturk as Athens is by the Parthenon. The mausoleum is clean-cut and boxlike and is not a very edifying piece of art but it is none the less impressive in its starkness—symbolizing the cold thoroughness of its inspirer. The actual tomb of Mustafa Kemal is a huge sarcophagus cut from one piece of red marble.

As Ankara is young and dull so Istanbul is old and fascinating. The variety of well preserved history contained within and without the old city walls make it one of the most interesting of cities. This is perhaps the only city which embodies Asian and European history and culture, and the clerks who live in Uskudar and cross the narrow stretch of water by ferry each day have a peculiar justification in the claim that they live in Asia and work in Europe! This is indeed the first city of Asia and the first city of Europe.

Istanbul, on a fine day, rises in jungled profusion from a bustling waterfront and is crowned by the willowy minarets of a thousand mosques. St Sophia (which used to be a Byzantine church built by Justinian) and the Sultan Ahmet (with its six minarets) are the two mosques which dominate the city. Istanbul is as crowded with people and traffic as it is with history and the taxi-drivers who rush around the steep winding and narrow streets must surely be the most skillful and yet the most dangerous drivers in the world.

Coming from the east, Istanbul appears a fast-moving, efficient and clean city. One has to make the characteristic western snap decisions about purchases and transport. To philosophize for a few moments may mean death. To the traveller from the west on the other hand, Istanbul appears as the first refreshing glimpse of Asia and the East, for he tends to select and react to eastern aspects of Istanbul's life such as crowded bazaars and minarets. There is a profusion of delights for the sightseer in Istanbul, with its Golden Horn, breached and broken city walls (a vivid reminder of the fall of the city to the Turks); its mosques and numerous Byzantine churches; its Sultan's seraglio and the massive collections of art including the remarkable collection of Chinese pottery and porcelain which was discovered some years ago still in the crates in which it had been sent overland to the Sultan. But everyone has his particular preference or prejudice, and for us the most exciting discovery in Istanbul was the coloured wall and roof mosaics of the Byzantine churches. This form of art, peculiar to the Byzantine period, consists of scenes and personalities of the early Christian church depicted with numerous small coloured stones set into wall and ceilings. Their simplicity and softness, and the subtle blending of colours, make this art surely 'nearer to heaven' than the powerful lavish art of Renaissance Italy or the blue-tiled domes of Persia.

Istanbul is the bridge between Asia and Europe and seems to be a happy blend of both. May it point the way to the harmonious meeting of East and West in the years ahead!

News of old Students

Dr S. R. Ranganathan was Chairman of the Documentation Section during the Indian Standards Convention held at Madras in December 1957.

Sri C. P. Matthen, who represented Tiruvella in the Lok Sabha in the last Parliament, is now Ambassador to the Sudan.

Sri N. Ramakrishnan, who for many years represented the constituency within which the College is, in the Madras Legislative Assembly, now represents Madras State in the Rajya Sabha.

Mr V. E. Easau has been selected as Manager of the Indian Athletic contingent to the Asian Games to be held at Tokyo in May, 1958.

K. Anantha Narayan, M.SC., successfully completed his Ph.D in Biochemistry at the University of Illinois (U.S.A.). He has been appointed as Research Director at the Washington State College, Washington. He now works in colloboration with Dr Roger Ray, an eminent Physical Chemist.

Ebenezer Paulraj (1953-56) is in Alagappa Arts College as a lecturer in Mathematics.

Gnanakkan Thangaiah (1954-56) is in Annamalai University as a lecturer in Statistics.

K. Sundararaj (1954-56) is lecturer in Mathematics in St John's College, Palayamcottai.

P. T. Daniel Thanapalan (1954-56) is lecturer in Mathematics in Government College, Pudukottai.

George William Frederick (1954-56) is lecturer in History in St John's College, Palayamcottai.

V. I. Subramaniam (1952-54), in the final year of the Engineering College, is the Secretary of their Arts Section and as such is arranging the programme of drama, and making efforts to get their college theatre completed.

G. A. Charles (1949-1951 Inter., 1951-1954 Physics Hons., 1955-1957 Tutor in Physics) is now a Staff Assistant in the State Bank of India.

V. K. Viswanathan (1949-1951 Inter., 1951-1954 Physics Hons., College cricket captain) is now Lecturer in Physics, Govt. College, Kumbakonam.

K. Rajaratnam (1951-1953 Maths P. G.) is now Lecturer in Mathematics, Govt. College, Kumbakonam.

N. Ramanathan (1950-1953 Physics Hons.) is now Lecturer in Physics, Sir Theagaraya College, Madras.

A. L. Mirajkar (1947-1949, Inter., 1949-1951 B.Sc. Physics, 1951-1953 M.A. Physics) is now in the Meteorological Observatory at Trivandrum.

T. V. Ananthasubramanyam (1948-1950 B.Sc. Physics, 1951-1953 M.A. Physics) and G. Venkataraman (1951-1954 Physics Hons.) are Research Assistants in the Atomic Energy Establishment, Bombay.

K. S. Gnanasekaran (1951-1953 Inter., 1953-1956 Economics Hons.) is now a Research Student at the Demographic Research and Training Centre, Bombay.

B. Chathukutty (1953-1956, English Hons. First in the University—Tutor in English 1956-1957) is now a Staff Assistant in the New India Assurance Company.

R. Kalyanasundaram (1953-1956 Economics Hons.) Research Assistant at the National Council of Applied Economic Research, Delhi.

T. Tillainathan (1953-1956 History Hons., General Secretary, Bishop Heber Hall) is now a Labour Officer under the Ceylon Government.

G. Rajasekaran B.Sc. (Hons.), 1954-57, and **R. Raghavan** B.Sc. (Hons.), 1954-57, are Training at Atomic Energy Commission, Bombay.

S. Sankaran, M.A. (1952-55) is Technical Assistant, A.I.R., Gauhati.

S. Raghavan, B.Sc. (Hons.) 1952-55 is in the Meteorological Department, Delhi.

M. Vaidyanathan, B.Sc. (Hons.) 1951-54, is in the Meteorological Department, Port Blair.

P. V. Venkatakrishnan, B.Sc. (Hons.) 1953-56, doing research Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.

T. N. Seshan, B.cs. (Hons.), I.A.S., is Sub-Collector, Dindigul.

The following are in the list of successful I.A.S. candidates:

P. B. Krishnaswamy (1951-53 Inter, 1953-56 Economics Hons.) Lecturer in Economics in this College, 11th rank.

P. G. Muralidharan (1952-55 English Hons. First in the University 1955), Lecturer in English in this College.

K. V. Hari Har Das (1952-56 Physics Hons.) Research Assistant in the Department of Physics of our College.

S. Prabhakaran (1952-55 Physics Hons.) who later on took his M.Sc. in X-rays at the University of Madras.

K. N. Arthanareeswara (1952-55 Economics Hons.)

Miss B. Anjani Devi (1951-54 English Hons.) who was a student-editor of this Magazine, and was later for one year on the editorial staff of the Indian Express. She is now on the staff of S.I.E.T. Women's College, and editor of the college magazine; she has been recently commissioned in the N.C.C. with a view to commanding the N.C.C. contingent in S.I.E.T. College.

From Niketu Iralu

After two years in the English Honours course Niketu Iralu, our first Naga student, has been away from college for several months to attend the World Assembly for Moral Rearmament on Mackinac Island in the Great Lakes in America. After the Assembly he has been travelling in America taking part in a play, 'The Crowning Experience', based on the life of a great Negro lady, whose work for the Negro people in America included the founding of a college, and who said near the end of her life that her encounter with Moral Rearmament had been the crowning experience of her life. The latest play, 'The Next Phase', is by parliamentarians from Ghana and is about the needs of the country after independence. 'We Are To-morrow' is a play about university students, and the results twenty five years hence of decisions taken to-day.

A very happy New Year to you!

I have just been in Louisville, Kentucky, where we were giving 'The Next Phase' and 'We Are To-morrow'.

The boys must be getting ready for the college sports by now. M.C.C. is a college to be in indeed. I enjoyed every bit of my stay there.

We were all at Mackinac together during Christmas and New Year for a National Conference. About 800 came in from all over this continent. It set the pattern of fight for this coming year here—to give America 'a new quality of national living which will empower her to speak with authority to the world, because she has the answer at home'. One is aware that a completely new quality of national—and international—living is indeed needed very badly if

all of us are to adequately face the new shift in history without the terrible catastrophes that are possible now. I am just grateful that we can be guided by God at any time if we are believing enough.

The greatest issues most debated and written about in the country now are of course ' national security ' and the ' freedom ' of democracy. Billions of dollars are being sanctioned for gigantic security measures, yet there are firm warnings heard now and then that ' freedom ' can be paid for only in ' spiritual coins ' and that ' a new direction is needed '. In this set-up ' The Crowning Experience' is being taken around the country. Three special performances were given at Detroit where over 8,000 saw it.

' The Windsor Star ' said the Crowning Experience is not just a play with a moral, but ' it is a new force.' A Negro leader of Detroit said ' The Crowning Experience is not only directed at the Negro problem, but it covers the whole area of man's relationship with man '. Another Negro, an editor, said ' The Crowning Experience shows terrific courage and wonderful skill, as an attack on the heart of the problem without offending anybody.' And Booker T. Washington's daughter said ' This play comes out of the need of America for an ideology. All Congress in Washington must see this.' These comments give one the idea of what the play and the force are going to do for this country and the world.

We'll be giving more performances here in the days ahead. We do not know where the next stop will be yet.

From Miss M. J. Devanesen

I am always anxious for news about Tambaram. You can't imagine how avidly I devour the contents of previous numbers of our magazine. I have them all with me here !

I have been having a very busy time this term. In the 1st week of November we (staff and students) went on a 3 days' excursion to a place called Nagarjuva Sagar. The 15 miles by bus were very enjoyable as all the way it was uphill. A very huge dam is in the process of being constructed. I was very interested in visiting the project. The dam is being built over the River Krishna and after it is completed, it is going to be of immense use. I collected a number of lovely pebbles found on the banks of the Krishna. They come in different shapes, sizes and colours and now they are coming in very handy as paper weights ! One day we visited the project by night and the illuminations were very beautiful. They reminded me of the time when I viewed Mysore city from the top of Chamundy Hill also by night. One day we visited the ruins of the old Buddhist University at Nagarjuva Konda. Konda in Telugu means hill and Nagarjuva was a great scholar who taught at this university. It is very similar to the university of Nalanda only on a much smaller scale. The ruins date to the 3rd A.D. We also visited the ruins of the old palaces of the Ishwaku dynasty of kings. The bathing ghat at Nagarjuva Konda was another interesting sight. The steps there have been constructed for the delicate descent of a queen and lead right up to the water's edge. The Krishna is a very fast flowing river at this place, so we just sat on slabs of granite and let our feet dip into the madly rushing waters. On the 10th I addressed a local gathering on the Red Cross. This was at the inauguration of Red Cross week in this district.

From the 18th to the 22nd I was away at Waltair attending a symposium on American writers conducted by two visiting American Professors—Professor Davis and Professor Young, sponsored by the U.S.I.S.

I was glad of an opportunity to visit Andhra university set in very picturesque surroundings. The campus is lapped by the sea on 3 sides. So it feels almost like an island. The beach there is very shingly—so different from the Marina.

Though I'm out of it all I manage to keep in touch with happenings at Guindy and Tambaram, some of my friends keep writing now and then. I hear the college play was a success as usual. Did you see ' Othello ' sponsored by the British Council ? Several of the M.C.C. boys were in the cast.

Editorial

The magazine continues its effort to focus the light and shade of college life, to reflect its vivid colours. We record narratives of travel and adventure, particularly those in which members of the college have been involved.

The College Sports formed the climax of weeks of careful training, and an occasion for great enthusiasm and festivity in the competing Halls. It is good to have the humour, the tension and the enthusiasm of the day caught for us by one who as a student and an athlete enters eagerly into it all, but who not being a member of any one of the Halls can write without the sense of partisanship which it is difficult, but not impossible, for those more directly involved to get away from.

On the same great Commemoration Day we heard from Rev. George Devadoss the address in this magazine. It is the first time for many years that the address has been given by anyone but a Professor of the College. Mr Devadoss is the Presbyter of the Church of South India in Tambaram and the pastor and beloved friend of many in the college community.

V. S. Gopalakrishnan is doing Physics Honours and has a gift for popular exposition of scientific subjects of very general interest. And N. Bhima Rao, of Mathematics Honours, who creates a unity between what is old and what is new. There have been numerous debates and conferences attended by students. As a sample we print a contribution by S. Kumarasamy, a final honours philosophy student. Another philosophy student, O. T. Ravindran, has greatly brightened the lobby of the college with the posters which appeared in quick succession announcing the meetings of various societies. He has been known as a skilled painter of beautiful pictures of flowers, for botanical record. In lettering and design he has shown himself equally skilled. He has recently exhibited in an all-India exhibition of designs for book-covers.

A few of his posters have been photographed for the Magazine—a medley of posters falling on one another in a way that is intended to suggest the way the meetings they announce pile up on one another in the college engagement calendar. One often wishes that the anouncements of meetings could be made with a little longer notice. We do in fact have the dates of our Hall Days fixed about two months ahead of time, which is necessary for an occasion to which over a thousand people come, many of them from a distance. Roughly, the length of time ahead an engagement should be fixed depends on the number of people involved. (If a new World Calendar is introduced we should have twenty years notice). But, apart from Hall Days, there are often occasions when two or more distinguished visitors come ; and surely such occasions are worthy of at least a week's notice.

The failure to keep to firm engagements, fixed well ahead, is not always the fault of the college. This year it was necessary during the second term to extend the term by one week, and correspondingly to shorten the third term, because of a change in the date of the Indian Science Congress, a change made scarcely two months before the due date.

In College it is a kindness and courtesy both to the visiting speakers and to those who would like to hear them to give as many days notice as we can.

Quite an encouraging number of articles have been offered for the magazine, with the result that some that were interesting and well written have been rejected. They perhaps lacked originality. A manuscript will have more chance of being accepted if it is topical, or if it is related to the life of the College in some way. A paper may be an able exposition of a topic of general interest, but it will be more suitable for the College Magazine if it has been the subject of a meeting of some college society

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PHOTOGRAPHS BY N. BALAKRISHNAN

'THE SELAIYUR SWINGSTERS'

Who won the Rolling Cup for Orchestral Competition held at Loyola College by the Madras College Students Council.

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Sitting (*Left to Right*):—Jacob Joseph, Prabhakar, Sam Joseph, Benjamin Lazarus, and Thomas Lazarus.

Standing (*Left to Right*):—M. Jalmer, Philip Jacob, Alex Ninan (*Ent. Sec.*) and Simon Rajan.

V. A. Subramanyam

The College Play: Miss Prism identifies the Suitcase

(*L. to R.*)—Preman Niles (*Ernest*), Latha Arunachalam (*Miss Prism*), Vijay Padaki (*Canon Chasuble*), Andrew David (*Algeron*), Lalie Abraham (*Cecily*), Prema Oommen (*Lady Bracknelm*), Indeera Lall (*Gwendoline*).

Similarly in pictures and photographs, we seek for relevance to college life. We may print photographs by members of the college on account only of their pictorial value. Such are N. Balakrishnan's photographs of doves and palm trees. (He has recently exhibited in an exhibition sponsored by the Agfa company.) But generally we prefer pictures that combine pictorial value with some college interest. Such are Madhusudanan's photo of the college lawn, and Ravindran's picture of a professor's house. (All professor's houses are more or less the same.)

A work of art may be good in itself, but its interest is enhanced if it arises out of a work of some different kind of art. A kathakalekshepam may give us delight as a fine work of Tamil poetry; but our enjoyment is still greater if it describes a boxing tournament, a work of art in its own way.

We do often find a sequence of three arts affiliated in some such way, as when a dance is commemorated in sculpture, and the skilled art of the photographer produces a fine picture of the sculpture. The art of writing may form a third in such a sequence: the fluid arts of dance and drama may be crystallized for us in crisp English prose.

. As far as the College Magazine goes, we want pictures and prose and poetry which are works of art in themselves. But we should prefer them to relate to other achievements in and around the College, whether achievements in academic work or in social service or in athletics or in entertainment.

Review of the College Play

'The Importance of Being Earnest'

The production of Wilde's ' The Importance of Being Earnest ' on the evening of Saturday 30th November was excellent entertainment and the Dramatic Society can congratulate themselves on sustaining the interest of their audience and on frequently having it rocking with laughter, although all the actors, with the exceptions of Prema Oommen as Lady Bracknell and Andrew David as Algernon, tended to talk over the laughter without waiting for it to subside. As Wilde's quips usually have verbal stings to their tails, this docked his wit and some laughs were lost.

The two sets were simple and effective; the tea service looked gorgeous, the cigarette case expensive, and the suitcase admirably suited for carrying either babies or voluminous romantic manuscripts—far more so than Wilde's original Gladstone Bag. The production was neat and swift and the positioning of the actors unobtrusively clever. Altogether, the play was presented with that precision and aplomb so necessary to farce: a refreshing cucumber sandwich.

After a rather hesitant and inaudible start the actors settled down with the first entrance of Prema Oommen—though Preman Niles as Jack never let himself go completely. Indeera Lall as Gwendolen was prim and forthright and could have taught both the young men that one normally looks at the person one is addressing. Of course, perhaps men don't. Lalie Abraham as Cicely was vivacious and charming. Miss Prism was true to her name (though she must learn to scream), and Canon Chasuble looked cool and saintly in a cassock which must have been rather warm. Denzil Bob as the imperturbable butler managed both his households impeccably.

Film Review

Freedom

This remarkable African colour film is now being released for public exhibition in Asia. The first showings took place at the Plaza, New Delhi, from 14th February.

A preview in Sapru House was given during the Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference in December. An African M.P. said then ' This film represents the true voice of my Continent.'

Mr Rajmohan Gandhi, grandson of the Mahatma and of Rajaji said :

' Like millions of my fellow countrymen I admired, respected and venerated my grandfather. He fought for political freedom and for the absolute moral standards which alone can make freedom permanent.

' Moral Re-Armament challenged me to make my admiration real and practical, to apply in my own life the standards I applauded in his and to give all I have to fight alongside men and women of every class, race and nation for a hate-free, greed-free, fear-free world. That is the challenge of " Freedom ".'

The film was shown in the capital of the West African republic of Liberia at which the President and Mrs Tubman were hosts. Guests included the entire cabinet, and included Senators, Ambassadors and senior officials of the Liberian Government. President Tubman said ' It is a wonderful, wonderful, film. It must go to the whole country.'

The ' Hindustan Times ' reviewed the film :

' Filmed in Nigeria in brilliant colour and with a cast of 10,000 drawn from all parts of the continent, " Freedom " is the story of any African nation fighting for its independence. The film shows how a change in the character of the Chief Minister—an ambitious and scheming politician—results in a transformation of national life.

' In " Freedom " the men of Africa speak with a voice of passionate conviction.

' If the response of the audience (at Sapru House) was any indication, the film should prove immensely popular in this country.

' The faces and scenes of Africa seen for the first time on the Indian screen leave an indelible impression on the audience.'

Ecumenical* Work Camp

Let me thank the Editor for reporting in the last number of the Magazine, the arrival of fourteen tons of milk powder, a gift from people of the U.S.A., to be distributed to the poor leprosy patients at Pammal.

Indeed the leprosy clinic at Pammal (1½ miles from Pallavaram), run by the Rural Service Squad (S.C.M.) was, for years, ' in such obscurity that it received little notice even in the pages of this Magazine.' It is true that the arrival of fourteen tons of milk powder is ' an event of the half-year,' as it signifies the ecumenical aspect of the clinic in which the S.C.M. takes pride.

This event shows how Pammal is developing day by day. To store up the consignment, the present building of the clinic does not possess enough room. It, therefore, set us thinking

* ' Ecumenical ' means relative to the church throughout the world. The work camp which Joseph Jeyaraj took part in at Pammal was sponsored by an agency of the World Council of Churches.

in terms of extending the building with one more apartment. The number of patients receiving treatment is also increasing rapidly. Injections are given, and milk powder is distributed,—all in one room at whose entrance distribution of tablets is also done. Imagine the picture of the patients pressing in, and of the volunteers at work within this small space. There was urgent need for the expansion of the clinic.

So Pammal played the host last December, to about twenty delegates from different parts of the world, at an Ecumenical Work Camp. The Camp commenced on 7th and ended on 22nd December, 1957. The campers started working for the extension of the clinic, constructing an altogether separate building from the present one, with a room and a verandah. The work consisted of digging and making trenches into the rocky ground, mixing 'jelly' and making mortar with cement, lime and sand, and laying the foundations, followed by brick-laying to raise the walls upon them. It was interesting to see people from different walks of life, including some from our College, working under the burning sun, with spades, shovels, pick-axes and buckets—more so to notice Mrs Thomas breaking the bricks into small pieces to make 'jelly' of them, Mr Karat carrying water from the nearby pool and mixing it in the 'jelly' and the Rev. V. M. Thomas carrying the prepared 'jelly' to the trenches where the semi-solid substance turned solid, sticking up hard within the ground. The workers were divided into four groups to do different functions—one carried water, another prepared mortar, another carried it to the foundations, where the other group received it and did the brick-laying. The group that carried water the first day, took to preparing mortar on the following day and so on, in continuous rotation. Everything went on smoothly because Christian fellowship so prevailed amongst the workers, that all became one to work for the one common cause—service to God and their fellowmen. At the close of the camp the walls were peeping through the face of the ground, though we had expected to achieve more. Nevertheless we felt a sense of achievement, a realization of hope in our work.

The rest of the construction work had to be picked up by a contractor, as we did not think it was possible to wait till the college reopened so that our student volunteers could do the work in odd evenings. We wanted the building finished as soon as possible. Now it is finished. The new building stands a Home of Hope for many.

'The harvest is truly great, but the labourers are few.'

Five volunteers more or less, from Tambaram and two from Madras city go to work at the Pammal Clinic every Wednesday and every Saturday. Guindy also supports the R. Sq. with two women students to help in the distribution of milk powder and other work. Mr Karat is, in his own words, 'blood-related' to this concrete project of the R. Sq.; other staff members are fortnightly or more frequent visitors to Pammal; and attend to the needs of the Clinic. Yet we need more volunteers to work there, especially to maintain intimate relations with the patients—to talk to them enquiring about their welfare, physical progress and wants, and sometimes to instruct them how to make right use of the medicines, milk powder, etc. But I find many of us are afraid of the disease, thinking that it is highly contagious. Dr Ramanujam, Specialist in Leprosy from the Government Hospital, Saidapet, who comes to Pammal once a week, spoke to us at the Camp. He assures us that ' it does not contaminate your body unless you have prolonged skin-to-skin contact with the patient having leprosy ;' and further that the process of infection and the development of the disease could be calculated in terms not of days or months, but of years and decades. He adds also that ' infectious leprosy is rarer in India and the coloured skin, like that of the Indians and of the people of tropical regions, is less susceptible to leprosy.' If this statement were not true, imagine our plight since so many people with leprosy live all around us.

I wish to invite all students and their friends to pay a visit to Pammal on a Wednesday or a Saturday, and just see the work we do there. All are welcome to join in our service to our brothers and sisters, poor and indisposed. I particularly appeal to friends residing in the

city, and its suburbs, to volunteer to go over to Pammal and help the work go on during the vacations, which are periods of trial for the clinic, as the student volunteers leave for their own places. You need not think you would not be of any use there, as you do not know what you have to do at the clinic. The work varies. New comers feel comfortable at the table where the distribution of tablets is done; and the distribution of milk powder needs no experienced hands. Sometimes they could do well to assist the people working in the Dispensing and Dressing sections, simultaneously acquiring some knowledge of the work every time. It would be very kind of people who travel out from the city to alight at Pallavaram during the vacation, sparing a few hours, at least once in a fortnight, to assist in the working of the Clinic.

W. Joseph Jeyaraj,
R. Sq. Secretary

Editorial note: Anyone who is interested in helping the leprosy clinic which is described in this article, particularly by coming during the vacation when many of the student volunteers are away, please communicate with Mr G. R. Karat, Madras Christian College, Tambaram.

On Learning Tamil

It is said that Tamil is one of the most difficult languages in the world. For anyone attempting to learn Tamil that is easy to believe. Indeed, when one has overcome the shock of realising this, it becomes a consoling truth and a matter of pride. I write to my English friends to tell them that I am learning ' the world's most difficult language ' with the same relish that I tell them that the temperature is more than 100 degrees F. in the shade (I never quote centigrade as I like to keep my figures high).

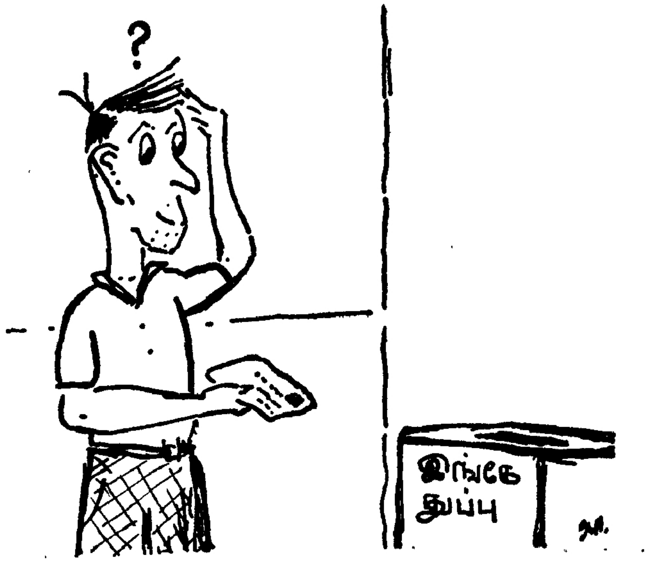
Some say that Tamils speaking together sound like pebbles rattling in tins. What is more amazing is that the tins understand one another. It seems quite incredible to me that they do communicate by such a flow of gibberish and I often think they are bluffing—though I have not had the courage to challenge anyone yet. Pacific and loving exchanges of words in Tamil which end in smiles and courtesies, sound to my English ears like vicious arguments and altercations and I become more than ever convinced that they are not *really* understanding one another. But then, I say to myself, no wonder they don't understand each other when they have to speak the world's most difficult language.

My desire to learn Tamil sent me to the bazaar to find a suitable book on the subject. There was quite a variety available. I was very reluctant to learn ' Tamil in Thirty Days ', for although it was very cheap, I was in no hurry. My attention, however, was attracted to a seasoned little volume which had obviously nourished more tropical insects than linguists, but which had a rather less hurried title. The author commenced by explaining the Tamil sounds. It was a simple matter of distinguishing between the Breathed Dental Fricative, the Bi-labial Retroflex lateral, the Palatal Nasal Plosive . . . . and a few pages more of simple exposition. I passed to the next shop when he reached the case of the half open mixed glottal . . . . as I thought his methods a shade too surgical for me. Mr Srinivasa Mudaliar, B.A., M.A., F. Inst. D.L., D.T., L.P.G.S. who had retired from teaching missionaries Tamil, in 1917, (no reason given)—had a much improved method in his little book. He explained how each sound should be pronounced graphically with the aid of diagrams giving the cross section of the nose and throat. A famous

Tamil sound, was to be pronounced (according to the little book) by saying the 'L' as in 'roliflex' at the same time as the 'R' in 'treacle' but keeping ones tongue in the position necessary for saying 'A' in onomatopoea. The explanation was accompanied by a biological diagram of the epiglottis (in action) and the method seemed infallible. After continuous practice in front of the mirror for ten minutes, I found my tonsils inflamed and my gums sore. Happily, the sounds I produced have never been recaptured since !

The author of another well-recommended volume explained in his opening sentences that by learning Tamil the unique and rich heritage of religious literature would be opened to me. But this distant cultural vision did not fortify my will to learn the language, when my earnest desire was the immediate and material one of being able to pronounce loudly and unambiguously in Tamil, a few 'survival' expressions such as 'Bring Food Quickly !' or 'How Much ?' 'Too much !' 'Get out !' etc. However I had judged him too soon for he spent the first 20 lessons teaching me nothing but the imperative tense. I spent days mumbling Tamil imperatives at the bathroom wall or my book-shelves until the alarm registered on my cook's face forced me to abandon these methods also. The imperative tense moreover has considerable limitations. One can only give orders or take them—a situation which is not conducive to harmony on the Tamil side of ones life.

I had reached the last shop and the last book on Tamil and in the preface was to be found the following words 'To obtain a grounding in the Tamil language it is necessary to spend 8 hours a day for 7 days a week for four years and live among people who know no English. This is the only likely road to success.' With these encouraging words I gave up the chase. The language was not to be learned from books. The only solution was to listen to Tamil conversations in trains and read posters on railway stations etc. This maxim I now follow and widen my vocabulary daily with words that are not in my Tamil dictionary ! Why, only this morning I learnt a new Tamil word from a railway poster—பவர்லைட் சோப் . . . . . this is indeed the way to learn Tamil !



Philosophy Conference

Paper read at the Annual Inter-collegiate Philosophy Conference held in Women's Christian College on 1st February 1958, in opposition to the thesis: 'Indian Philosophy has erred in placing too much emphasis on individual salvation.'

Let me at the outset point out that the proposition refers to Indian Philosophy in general. It does not specifically say which system of Indian Thought, which Theism of India lays too much emphasis on individual salvation. It is here that the weakness of the proposition lies. I think the immediate impulse which is responsible for the sweeping criticism of the proposition is its identification of Indian Philosophy with Advaita. I make bold to say that this one-sided emphasis on Advaita, the mistaking of the part for the whole, has made critics from the west denounce Indian Philosophy on the alleged ground that it disregards salvation for the whole of humanity and over-emphasises individual salvation.

Now a word has to be said about salvation. Salvation is not something automatic. It depends on our conscious effort. The Indian view emphasises that it is the function of morality to earn life eternal. Grace is not the arbitrary dispensation of a distant Deity. There is not a single individual, however criminal he may be, who is beyond redemption. All men are the children of immortality '*Amrtasya putrah.*' Asanga the Buddhist metaphysician of the 4th century speaks of Buddhist compassion for angry people and for the slave of passion. Santideva advises us to do good even to our worst enemies. The Hindu and Buddhist systems generally aim at universal salvation. According to Mahayana Buddhism the Buddha refrained from coming to the final stage of enlightenment in order to help others on the way. He has taken a vow that he will not enter into Nirvana until everything that exists, every particle of dust, has reached the goal. This should not lead us to suppose that the Hindu and Buddhist Religions cancel the distinction between virtue and vice, good and evil. It only means that the evil have other chances. The law of Karma provides the soul with a succession of opportunities.

Dr S. Radhakrishnan says that since the sense of individual responsibility is emphasised, critics think that the Karma doctrine is inconsistent with social service. It is said that there is no emphasis on the bearing of one another's burdens. But according to the Upanishads we can be free from Karma only by social service. So long as we perform selfish work we are subject to the law of bondage. Disinterested work leads to freedom. 'While thus you live, there is no way by which Karma clings to you', says the Isa Upanishad. What binds us to the chain of birth and death is not action as such but selfish action.

The intention of the Gita right through is to abandon selfish work and not all activity. The two sides of religion, the personal and the social, are emphasised by the Gita. 'Personally we should discover the divine in us and let it penetrate the human; socially, society must be subdued to the image of the divine,' says Radhakrishnan. The individual should recognise the dignity of every man, even the most insignificant. Man has not only to ascend to the world of spirit but also to descend to the world of creatures.

In the Advaita Vedanta no emphasis is made on individual salvation. There is neither individual salvation nor community salvation *in the usual sense of the word.* Everything gets absorbed in the non-dual Absolute. The later Theisms of India, the Vaishnavite, Saivasiddhanta and Dwaita Philosophies emphasise compassion, feeling of sympathy and actual

working for our fellow beings. Critics may say that social service is used as a means, as an instrument, for the attainment of moksha by the individual. As already pointed out, the Gita emphasises self-less duty, Nishkamakarma.

The Saivite and Vishnavite Saints have often stressed the necessity of serving one's fellow-men. Some saints have even identified devotion to the Lord with service to mankind. The Sivagnana Siddhiar, a work of Saivasiddhanta Philosophy, says, '*They have no love for God who have no love for mankind*'. Saivasiddhanta Philosophy does not support the illusory conception of the world and God is ever engaged in the rescue of souls from bondage. Thirumoolar a Siddha or mystic of South India says 'Let the joy which I have experienced be shared by the world.' (*நான் பெற்ற இன்பம் பெறுக இவ்வையகம்*).

Ladies and gentlemen ! you are aware of the oft-quoted saying of Thirumoolar. 'The whole world is one community just as there is only one God.' (*ஒன்றே குலமும் ஒருவனே தேவனும்*). In several of his 3000 Thirumanthiram the author has positively demanded of us to love humanity. He sings : 'The ignorant say that love and God are not identical. But once the identity is revealed they will see God in love of humanity.' Let me give the original.

அன்பு சிவம்இரண் டென்பர் அறிவிலார்
அன்பே சிவமாவ தாரும் அறிகிலார்
அன்பே சிவமாவ தாரும் அறிந்தபின்
அன்பே சிவமாய் அமர்ந்திருந் தாரே.

An earlier work by Thiruvalluvar exhorts us to have love for humanity. 'Those who do not have a feeling of compassion for others live for themselves alone but the compassionate will yield everything, even their bones to others.' (*அன்பிலாரெல்லாம் தமக்குரியர். அன்புடையர் என்பும் உரியர் பிறர்க்கு*).

Saint Manickavachakar who lived in the 3rd century A.D. says 'Lord ! neither into heaven nor into Hell shall I enter unless accompanied by your devotees.'

கொள்ளேன் புரந்தரன், மாலயன், வாழ்வு குடிகெடினும்,
நள்ளேன் நினதடி யாரொடல் லால்.

Let me conclude by referring to one more saint of the 17th century. Thayumanavar says 'I am prepared to take endless births if that will mean service to your devotees.'

பூண்ட அன்பர் தம் பொற்பணி வாய்க்குமேல்
ஈண்டு ஜென்மம் எடுப்பன் அனந்தமே.

He calls upon the whole of creation to share the infinite bliss.

காக முறவு கலந்துண்ணக் கண்டீ ரகண்டா காரசிவ
போக மெனும் பேரின்பவெள்ளம் பொங்கித் ததும்பிப் பூரணமாய்
ஏக வுருவாய்க் கிடக்குதையோ வின்புற் றிடநா மினியெடுத்த
தேகம் விழுமுன் புசிப்பதற்குச் சேர வாருஞ் செகத்தீரே.

Permit me to quote a statement made by Sir Charles Eliot regarding the Saivasiddhanta literature.

'In no literature with which I am acquainted has the individual religious life—its struggles and dejections, its hopes and fears, its confidence and its triumph—received a delineation more frank and more profound.' (Hinduism and Buddhism Vol. ii, p. 217).

By the foregoing quotations and evidences,—from the Gita and Upanishads, to Saivasiddhanta, from Asanga and Santideva to Manikkavachakar and Thayumanavar, it is clear beyond doubt that Indian Philosophy has not given undue emphasis to individual salvation.

S. KUMARASAMY

The Poet

He—of truth the wooer ?
Not still, stiff, smooth and cold,
Become an image,
A god-like statue,
Set up in front of temples,
As God's own door-guard :
Nay ! hostile to all such truthfulness—statues.
In every desert, homelier than at temples,
With cattish wantonness,
Through every window leaping
Quickly into chances ;

Then,
With quivering flight
On ' lambkins ' pouncing,
Headlong down, sore-hungry,
For ' lambkins' longing
Fierce 'gainst all lamb-spirits,
Furious-fierce 'gainst all that look
Sheeplike, or lambeyed, or crisp-woolly,
—Grey, with lambsheep kindliness !

That, that is thine own blessedness !
Of a panther and eagle-blessedness !
Of a poet and fool—the blessedness !—

T. JAYARAMAN.

India Past and Present

India has the privilege of a long and glorious past. The vivacity of Indian culture, inspired the whole far eastern world. Her wealth and organisation attracted many clans. Her ancient rich literature speaks volumes for her culture and civilisation. Sanskrit, the ancient language of India, is the museum in which our learning is sacredly maintained.

Kalidasa, the Sanskrit poet gives a very clear account of India. Raghuvamsa, Sakunthala, Kumarasambhava and Malavikagnimitra describe our achievement in the past. In the fourth canto of Raghuvamsa, the feat of king Deleepa, gives us almost the entire geography of India. The movements of the king's army have been so sagaciously brought out that we feel our own achievements are small by comparison. In Sakunthala the structure and wise administration of a kingdom have been very delicately put forth. In Malavikagnimitra and other works we note, as sidelights, the high talents of kings of ancient India and the rectitude of their citizens. The obedience and brotherliness of people and the responsibility of a king are attracting qualities shown by the poet.

In the field of science also we played our part. For example, the very first sloka of Kumarasambhava and the particular word 'Bhoodhara' (mountain) clearly depicts the understanding of the theory of Isostasy—a fundamental theory in geography—In astronomy there was the celebrated Varahamihira. There were eminent mathematicians. Medical science was also highly developed. Thus in olden days India was not static but striving hard for progress.

Even at present India is showing the same ambitious spirit to achieve her great plans. Every nook and corner of India has been awakened. The starving people are becoming aware of the value of hard work. Opportunity has been thrown open to all. Besides these, India proudly asserts her traditional desire for peace.

The five year plans enrich her personality. She is being strengthened by various industrial establishments and projects. The textile industry has been flourishing for the past hundred years. This provides employment for nearly 800,000 people. The iron and steel industries are being reinforced every now and then by new plants. The steel plants at Rourkela, Bhilai and Durgapur will provide a good future for the development of other industries. Jute attracts invested capital of about Rs. 30 crores and provides employment for more than 3 lakhs of people. 250 million tons of bauxite reserves augur well for the aluminium industry. India's sugar industry, the largest in the world, engages about 20 million cultivators. This is second only to textiles. The leather industry ranks probably the fourth in importance as an earner of foreign exchange. Rayon is slowly attracting us. The silk industry in India, which dates from ancient times, still occupies a prominent place in village and small-scale industries. Wool being one of the India's principal sources of earning foreign exchange, the woollen hand-loom industry is widely established throughout the country. Seventyfive per cent of our demand in rubber is being produced in India. This cottage industry has an invested capital of about thirteen crores of rupees and employs about 18,000 people. Among the plantation industries, tea heads the list, while coffee forms a major item. Thus all industries are being accelerated to meet our requirements.

The new irrigation facilities help thousands of citizens to cultivate arable lands. The Bhakra Nangal project across the Sutlej in the Punjab will provide electricity and thousands of cusecs of water for irrigation. The Damodar Valley Corporation in the north-eastern part of

India, will help in controlling the 'Sorrow of Bihar' and provide a new transport route between Raniganj Coalfield and Calcutta. Besides these it will be responsible for the development of the valley's land, water, mineral and forest resources. The Machkund project to harness the Machkund—a tributary of the Godavari—and to help Andhra and Orissa states; Chanbal, a multi-purpose project for helping Rajasthan and Madhya Bharat, Manimuthar, Periyar, and the Lower Bhavani projects in Tirunelveli, and Coimbatore respectively for helping Madras, and many others, will be of great profit in the near future.

With respect to education, there are many institutions in India offering higher knowledge in many subjects. There are more than thirty two universities in India. There are different kinds of scholarships instituted by private trusts and governments. There are national laboratories for research in many subjects. The Sahitya Akademi fosters many literary projects. The Indian Government sanctions large sums to various states to set up libraries in community centres and other places.

Thus even today India is proud of her constructive work. Her guide is the 'Panchashila'. In the road of progress, she is proudly marching with her guide in search of peace.

N. Bhima Rao

The Universe in a Nut-shell

To put the universe in a nutshell is difficult. The following treatment of cosmology is merely a bare skeleton-sketch of our knowledge of stars, nebulae and the universe.

To begin with, where is the Earth, our planet, situated in the vast expanse of this universe? For fixing the position of our Earth with respect to the sun, we have every necessary astronomical datum. The distances of other stars are so great that the Sun is comparatively very near to the Earth—the distance of the nearest bright star, Alpha Centauri, from the Earth is 25 million million miles, whereas the distance of the Sun is only 93 million miles. Consider the position of the Sun with respect to our own stellar system. A stellar system may contain several thousand millions of stars and several millions of such stellar groups are scattered in space, the distance between any two stellar systems being exceedingly great, of the order of several million light-years (one light-year equals 6 million million miles). Our own stellar system containing all the stars visible to the naked eye including the sun, is called the 'Galaxy' or the 'Milky Way.' The Galaxy is found to be disc-shaped with a spheroidal hub at the Galactic centre. The diameter of this disc-shaped Galaxy has been estimated to be a hundred thousand light-years and its mean thickness to be about four thousand light years. Now, returning to our problem, we want to know the position of the Sun with respect to the Galactic centre. Harlow Shapley of Harvard has accomplished this task with a fair degree of accuracy. He has fixed the position of the sun towards the rim of the galactic disc. The most recent investigations have shown that the Sun is at a distance of 30 thousand light years from the Galactic centre. But the position of our galaxy in absolute space we may never be able to determine. But one thing is clear—the Galaxy need not essentially be situated at the centre of the universe, if indeed the universe is finite. We now know that neither is the Earth the centre of the cosmos nor the solar system the centre of the galaxy. It is unlikely that the galaxy is the centre of the system of galaxies.

Let us consider now the Sun which is a typical star. What makes the Sun radiate energy? Recently 'modern physics' has found a very satisfactory answer to this question. The cause

of radiation of energy is attributed to a cyclic nuclear reaction taking place in the sun in which the hydrogen nucleus and carbon are the main participants. Due to this reaction process hydrogen is continuously converted into helium. The process of fusion forms the major part of this cyclic nuclear reaction process which has been rendered possible by the very high body temperature of the Sun. It is estimated that the Sun will continue to release energy for 47 thousand million more years.

Is the sun stationary or is it in continuous motion ? Not only is it rotating about its own axis with a rotational period of 28 days, but it is in continuous motion along a circular path about the Galactic centre, which is situated in the direction of Sagittarius. But the Sun takes an exceedingly long time to come round once—an estimated time of 25 million years. The whole Galaxy is rotating about an axis perpendicular to its plane. Dort and others have convincingly established these facts.

There are stars of many different kinds : single stars, double stars, multiple stars, cool stars and hot stars, dwarf stars and giant stars, pulsating stars and so on. But the mechanism of the release of energy in every star is some nuclear reaction similar to that in the Sun.

With ' shrunken stars ' even our ancestors were familiar. When the rate of energy production of a star exceeds a certain limit the star will explode with tremendous force. Subsequently it shrinks. These stellar explosions are called novae and supernovae. Shortly after such an explosion the shrunken star regains its original faintness but has a high surface temperature. After a supernova explosion the star is surrounded by a shell of luminous gas. Such stellar explosions may be the cause of the production of cosmic rays.

Recently stars have been discovered which continuously send out radio signals, detected with a radio telescope and antenna arrangement. Two such 'radio stars' are found in the constellations of Cygnus (the Celestial Swan) and Cassiopeia (the Lady in the Chair). Radio sources in Cassiopeia and Cancer have been identified with the remains of the supernovae seen in the years 1572 and 1054 ; and other radio sources with other visible objects, not usually single stars.

The so-called ' pulsating stars ' or the Cepheids form a very common group. These stars are unique in their property of brightening and dimming in a periodic manner unlike the innumerable ' quiet ' stars. The distances and absolute brightness of such stars are easily computable from their period of pulsation and mean brightness as was first done by Harlow Shapley. Eclipsing variables also from a common group : systems of two stars going round each other and eclipsing each other in a periodic manner. But in true astronomical work the stars are not grouped in the above fashion but they are grouped on the basis of the properties of their spectra.

Let us now see a bit of what we call nebulae. Any extra-galactic stellar-system or a so-called ' island universe ' is given the name ' nebula .' (The name is also given to clouds of gas within the galaxy.) The great nebulae appear as luminous patches and even the bigger telescopes can hardly resolve them into their individual stars. These nebulae, known otherwise as galaxies, go to form the main body of the universe. With the Hale telescope at Mount Palomar a few hundred million nebulae can be observed, but the vast majority of them appear no bigger than specks and they are discernible only because of their spindle-shaped appearance. Only a few hundred bright nebulae that are close to us have been studied in an analytical manner and our knowledge of the characteristics of individual nebulae is mainly based upon these few observational studies.

About 95 per cent of the clearly observable nebulae are 'regular' in the sense that they have regular shapes. They rotate symmetrically about their central condensations. The rest of the observable nebulae form the so-called irregular group. Those nebulae that are spiral or elliptical in their shape constitute the 'regular' group. Of these the spiral-shaped nebulae are far more numerous than the elliptic shaped ones. The great nebula in Andromeda is a typical spiral nebula. It is just visible to the eye. Of the irregular nebulae the best known are our two nearest neighbours, known as Magellanic clouds.[1] These two clouds can be resolved into individual stars and it is found that they possess no rotational symmetry. These two clouds, together with the Andromeda nebula and our own Galaxy which is also a spiral nebula, belong to the so-called 'local group.' This local group contains nine other nebulae that are close to our Galaxy. This local group occupies in space a region ellipsoidal in shape. Like our 'local group' which contains 13 nebulae, there are other such groups scattered in space at random. But the vast majority of extra-galactic nebulae do not form members of any such group; they are scattered in space at random. One large group of galaxies is in the constellation of Virgo.

Various scientists have proposed explanations of the formation of spiral arms in a nebula. But no theory is able to a give a complete comprehensive picture of the process interpreting all the observed data. The most common interpretation runs on lines parallel to Kant and Laplace's theory of planetary formation. A different theory put forward by Milne is claimed to have almost fully convinced the scientists of the astronomical world but even mature brains cannot understand it without difficulty.

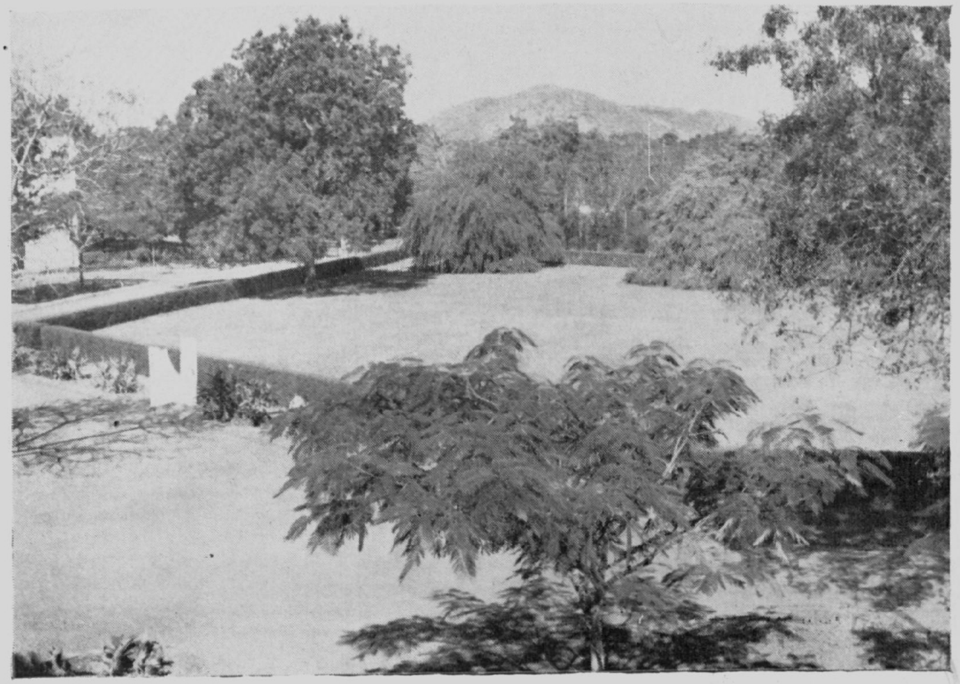
Recent studies of outer galaxies have shown that all of them have very roughly the same intrinsic luminosity and are more or less of the same size. A revolutionary discovery of recent times has been that the galaxies are running away from one another; or, in other words, our universe is expanding. This is deduced from the observable red shift in the spectra of light from distant galaxies. But a few of the nearer galaxies show a violet shift instead of a red shift. This is because their high speed of random motion in our direction exceeds their recession velocities. For very distant galaxies, their recession velocities are always higher than their velocity of random motion and hence they always show a red shift. The random motions of galaxies are similar to the random motions of gas-molecules excepting that there is little possibility of two galaxies colliding.[2]

Is the present state of the universe the result of a continuous evolutionary process or has it existed in about the same state throughout eternity? What is the age of the universe? What is its shape? Is it infinite in extent or is it finite? Such questions have been tackled by eminent scientists in different ways. But although the suggested solutions are not in agreement with one another, they make interesting reading.

V. S. GOPALAKRISHNAN

[1] Both Magellanic Clouds are nearer to the south celestial pole than is the Southern Cross, and only just come above the Madras horizon. The Greater Magellanic Cloud is sometimes seen, on the southern horizon, on exceptionally clear, moonless nights, about 9 p.m. in early February (or of course, about 11 p.m. in early January, and so on). The lesser Cloud, if visible, will be seen about 9 p.m. in mid-November.

[2] One radio source has been identified with what appears to be two galaxies in collision.



T. V. Madhusudanan

College lawn

ADRAS

P. V. Arulpragasam, Sports Captain, St. Thomas's Hall, receives the shield from Mrs F. V. Arul

B. Kukapalan takes first place in the Pole Vault

by O. T. Ravindran

THE PROFESSOR'S HOUSE

N. Somasundaram

Children of the R.S.L. School doing a Kummi

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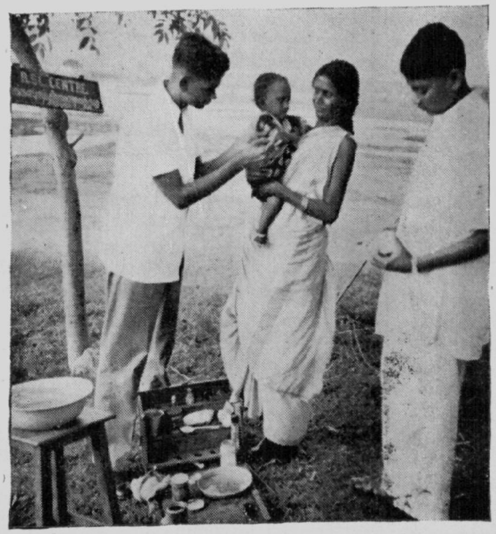
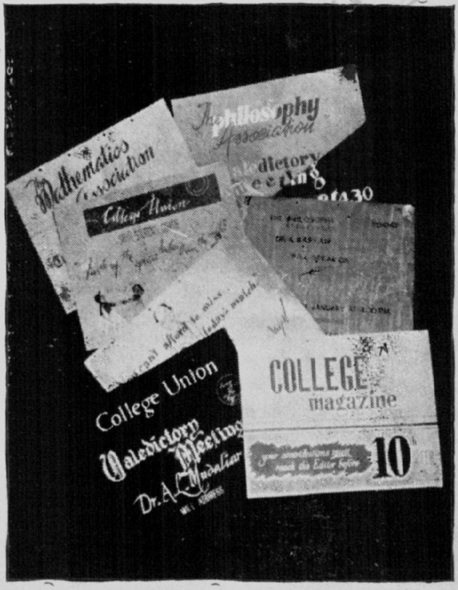
Y 1958



N. Somasundaram

R.S.L. Students help the sick



Posters by O. T. Ravindran

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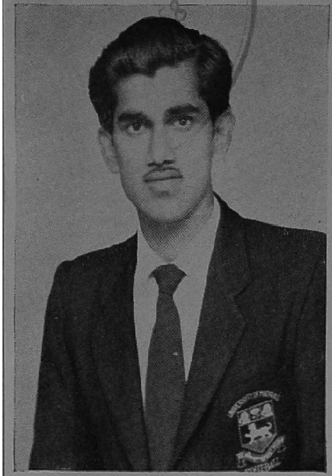
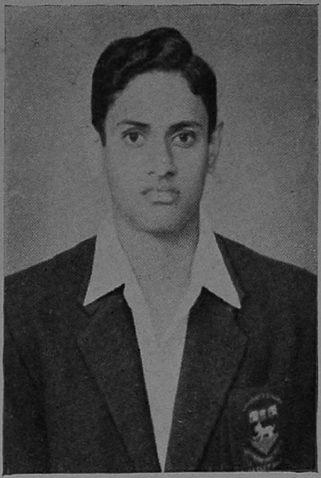


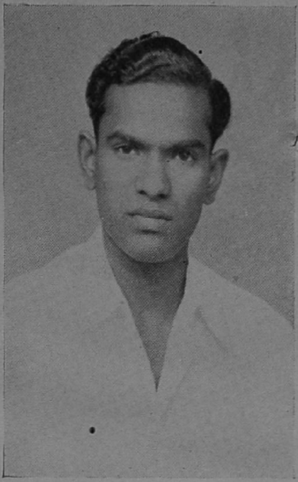
R. SARANABASAPPA

Captain, Madras University Foot-ball Team 1957-1958. Member, Andhra State Team in 1954. Represented University in the years 1953-1954, 1956-1957, 1957-1958.



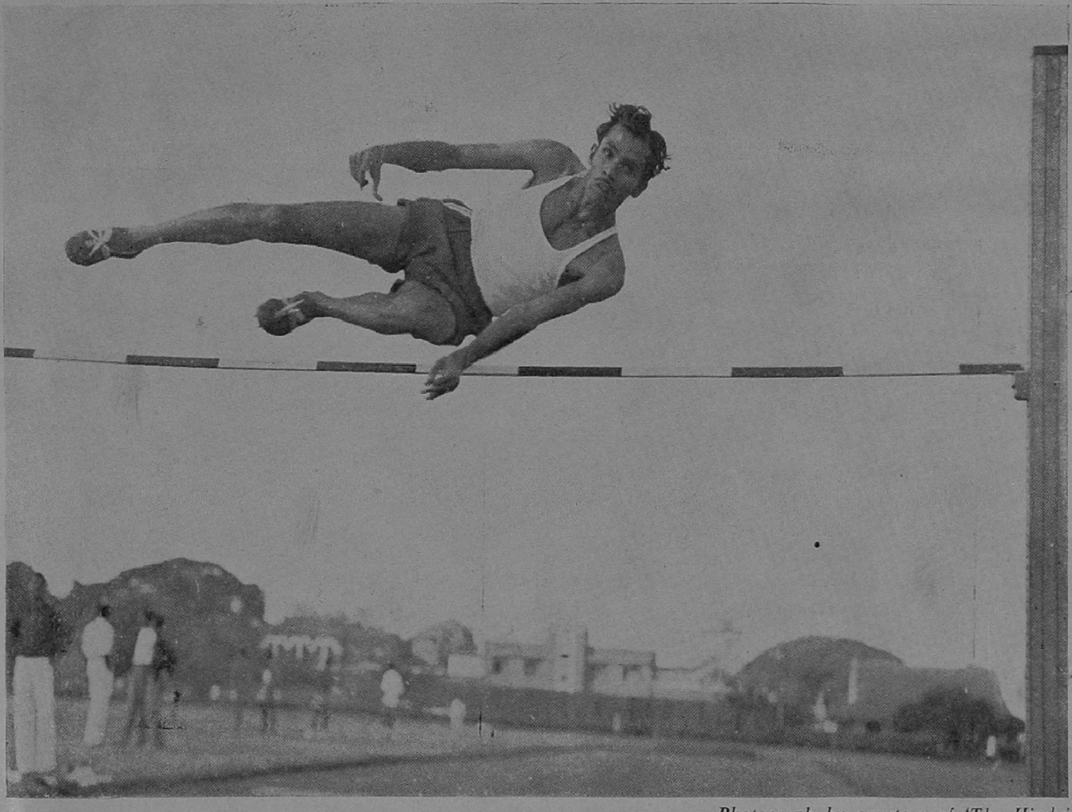
PAUL JOSEPH

Captain, Madras University Basketball Team, 1957-1958. Member Madras State Team. Represented University from 1954. Selected to represent India, in the Asian Games at Tokyo in May 1958.



S. ARUMUGAM

Captain, Madras University Volleyball team, 1957-1958. Represented the University in the Inter-'Varsity Championships from 1955-1958.



Photograph by courtesy of 'The Hindu'

G. Azariah Manuel, seen high-jumping in Madras. At the Commemoration Day Sports he broke a college record of twenty-five years standing.

Our Sports

On writing about our Sports Day, one wonders how exactly to convey in words, the atmosphere that prevailed that afternoon, tense with the keenness of competition and good humoured hostility. It seems an almost impossible task. But nevertheless, to begin right from the very beginning of the afternoon's excitement, one must not forget the gay and energetic group of Thomasians who arrived the earliest. In fancy-dress most of them, they were armed with old tins and namams and effigies of venerable staff-members. Heber soon marched on to the field to be greeted, with loud booing and tin-drumming. Heberians showed their stalwart 'Barbarian' mettle and marched past the Thomasians, creating a greater racket with flutes and bells and of course tins. Shoulders square and chins up they walked dauntlessly; while some told the Thomasians to 'wait and see.' Selaiyurians arrived next but they were received by only a milder attack of noise. The women students also got their share of cheering. The mikes behaving, everyone settled down to some Hindi music for some time.

Soon staff-members bedecked with officials' badges trooped out to their responsible posts, to loud cheering from the galleries.

2.15 came at last and the pole vaulters started on their vaulting. As there was one representative from each of the Halls, different kinds of noises from different parts of the galleries rose and fell as the vaulters went over or under the pole as the case may be.

Next came the thrilling 100 metres dash which won Ben Gunaratnam his first first place in the day's events. After a slow start, he flashed past before us all to breast the tape ahead of everyone else.

The Pickers' race was next gone through, to the accompaniment of confused cheering, some for the Halls and some for Guindy (!) The servants' and mess servants relays were gone through quickly and better things followed.

While Long Jump progressed slowly, 400 metres race was run. Ben proved his metal and ran to a fast finish with Satur a few feet behind. By now the score was Heber 46, Selaiyur 43 and St Thomas 51. As soon as this was announced there was another five minutes of din. But the announcer Mr Dwyer (who has attended every single one of our Sports Days for the last 25 years) managed to make himself heard every time and the spectators were in such high spirits that they even laughed at one of the jokes he quipped over the mike.

By now Pole Vault was over and so was Long Jump. Kukapalan and S. Pushparatnam claimed the events respectively. Then the Hop-step and jump and Javelin throw commenced. While S. Pushparatnam won the former, the tall atheletic Rajgopal threw 135′8″ to create a new College record. The score was read out then—Heber 52, Selaiyur 51, St Thomas' 55. After the rattling, jumping and general madness had died down, every one watched Ben win his third first place in the 200 metres flat. This time he came off the starting blocks in quick haste and thundered round the bend to lead everyone to a brilliant finish. Selaiyur went into ecstasies and a section of the crowd made frantic signs and noises towards another. Others caught by the infectious enthusiasm shouted Hall slogans, Hall songs and wafted namams and wardens' children into each other's faces. From the vantage points of the pandal and the special 'tent

for the whites,' people could only hold their sides and laugh themselves into stitches at these wild gesticulations and barbaric cries. Some people were so enthusiastically energetic and agitated that they seemed quite unwell (in mind or body or both, one could not tell !)

After Ben Gunaratnam, Azariah Manuel stole a lot of attention for himself. Having won 110 metres hurdles on 3rd February, he was still busy winning first places in 200 metres hurdles and high jump. It seemed as though he was here, there and everywhere. After one or two jumps he hurdled 200 metres to claim a keenly contested first place. Then he came back to jump a few more jumps before he cleared 5′ 11″ to break 25 year old high jump record.

The 1500 metres proved a dogged fight of determination and grit. Victor David who had won the 5000 metres race on the 4th was considered favourite for the first place. But Hobday who marked time till the home bend of the last lap put on a magnificent spurt and T. J. George who was steady second all this while held it to the end and would not give Victor a chance. They finished Hobday first George second. Now the score sheet read Heber 67, Selaiyur 67, St Thomas' 70. There was another bout of hectic enthusiasm and everybody seemed quite delirious. The Galleries seemed to hold seething masses of humanity bubbling over with the spirit of competition, and feverish longing for the shield. All the three Halls now stood a chance to get the coveted shield and hence there was prolonged cheering for a time.

As comic relief, we then had the race for the old boys—I beg your pardon, 'past students' (sounds better and more comforting doesn't it ?). Sam Theodore came first with last year's Jebaraj Thomas second. 'Moscow' Ranganathan ran a glorious race chasing all the others far ahead. Then came the Sack-race. O, how everyone roared while these queer figures tumbled, jumped and rolled about ! No one will ever forget the young gent who on finding he could not get up and follow the others, just sat tight, refusing any sort of help insisting on being photographed. He was duly done so by the few and important student photographers on the field amidst cheers.

Soon every one was keyed up for the next event. It was the 4 × 100 metres relay which was to decide how and where exactly everyone stood for the winning of the shield. Ian Satur for Selaiyur ran a keen first lap; but by the time the baton reached Ben's hands in the last stretch, Azariah had delivered the Thomasian baton to Arumugam. From then on, it was touch and go, and both ran neck and neck while their footfalls beat perfect rhythm till the 75 metres mark. Everyone was in tense supense for anything could happen. But Ben managed to forge ahead just at the finish and then, the spectators fell over one another in the thrill and excitement of the race. Mr Dwyer refused to announce the score to the expectant crowd and so pencils and numbed brains tried totting up the totals.

Then the Inter-Collegiate and Inter-School races were very well run indeed. But the event to decide the day was to be the last event on the programme—the 4 × 400 metres relay. Mr Dwyer then announced the score: Heber 82, Selaiyur 91 and St Thomas' 97. There was expectancy in the air and fingers were being kept crossed all around. The report of the starter's gun brought everyone to their feet and while the athletes ran and the few dignified guests merely watched everybody else yelled their heads off. Selaiyur's Arnold Satur began a small lead which K. C. Mathew increased in the second lap. St Thomas' A and B teams were running second and third ; when suddenly Preman Niles of Heber began those effective striding of his in the third lap. When he sprinted up to give the baton to Nadarajan, St Thomasians were left third and fourth. The last lap proved the most thrilling of all with Ben with about 20 yards lead and Nadarajan following up to cut short the lead. The St Thomas' A and B teams put up a keen fight for the third place which the former won. Meanwhile Selaiyur's B team almost overtook the Thomasian B team but did not, finally. They ended the race in this fashion, Ben keeping the lead to the very end.

While many completely lost their voices for this race, others began animated dancing and everyone made for the front of the pandal for the prize distribution. The speeches made, certificates of merit and cups and medals were given to the winners. The score which was Heber 88, Selaiyur 99 and St Thomas' 103, decided the issue in St Thomas' favour. After the rousing cheers for the chief guest had scarcely died away, the Warden of St Thomas Hall Dr Thangaraj was hoisted up and after an unfortunate fall from the stalwart shoulders he sat upon was borne triumphantly towards their Hall via Heber. The Heberians being good sportsmen put up a byla for the winners' benefit and cheered them on their way. Selaiyurians carried Ben amidst singing and dancing. The remaining crowd just melted away.

Thus a great day ended. And every one went their respective ways with a contented and a happy heart, having done their own little bits to enliven the day's happenings.

LALIE ABRAHAM

Flash back on Krusadai

Krusadai—it is the Mecca of every zoologist ! During the five days spent in the Island we learned much more Zoology than we had during four terms' study within the class-rooms.

The long, long rails, they seemed never to end. The slow Dhanushkodi Passenger dragged itself at a dreary pace from one desolate station to another. As October 4 dawned, the weather beaten long bridge of Pamban came into view. The rickety rails of the decrepit bridge roused nostalgia in the minds of the fraction from Ceylon. At long last the party reached the sandy shores of Krusadai, shaded by straw hats from a sultry sun. The six batches were given the know-how of collection.

Our day in the Island would start with a brief breakfast at about 3 a.m., and end with after-dinner lectures on general topics at about 10 p.m. The sites of collection were Shingle, Balanoglossus bay etc. in the mornings and the area around the Island in the evenings. Mr Rajendran the Research Officer delivered a very enlightening lecture on Oceanography.

The barrier between Vegetarians and Non-vegetarians was often infringed during the excursion. Kurup the cook evinced a flair for new gastronomic creations. He was ably assisted by the hard working Shankar. The food department was managed very skillfully by Mr Krishnaswamy.

A short act of worship was conducted on Sunday October 6. A very inspiring sermon from Dr Joshua graced the service. The party left Krusadai on October 8th. There was nothing outstanding about our collections, since the fauna of the island had been impoverished to a great extent, by previous excursion parties.

The brief collection below the Pamban bridge yielded many Polychaetes and colourful Nudibranchs. The same day we proceeded to Rameswaram.

At Rameswaram we collected a variety of animals like slippery Sea-pens, beautifully coloured Planarians, and sinister Cephalopods. The capture of an Octopus by Miss Lily Underwood

was the high light of the day's work. The connoisseurs of Gastropod shells had a busy time selecting their favourite pieces.

The party arrived in Trivandrum at about 11 a.m., on 12th October. The same day we visited the museum. Our trip to Ponmudi was very exciting. After a spine-chilling up-hill drive for three hours along a zig-zag route, the party reached Ponmudi, a tea-estate at an altitude of 3200 feet. The cleared area of the Estate presented plenty of aquatic insects swimming in the babbling brooks. Notonecta and Gerrys were caught in plenty, and many Leeches.

The return drive was thrilling. A lilac haze had set in and the whole area seemed to have dissipated into vapour. The bus-driver was a seasoned campaigner and his deft hand steered us through the fog skilfully.

Miss Vimala Varma entertained us at her residence on October 14. This over-whelming reception was a fitting climax to the strenuous tour.

The drowsy, travel-worn Zoologists woke up to see the dull grey landscape of Chinglepet on October 16. As the train neared Tambaram many were heard to exclaim ' when comes such another.' ' O what a dull routine lies ahead ', lamented a practical mind.

It was a weary lot that got down at Tambaram, but the indefatigable Doctor was as fit as ever. Can age wither or custom stale his infinite variety? The present batch of students think of their excursion as the best ever.

Daniel N. Mathew

Late News

On Tuesday 25th February the Andhra Bhashabhiranjani Sanghamu's valedictory meeting was addressed by Miss K. Savithri, by Sri K. N. Rama Rao and Sri R. Ganesan (' Gemini ' Ganesan), well known film actors.

On Wednesday 26th February, Sri R. Kunchithapadam, Collector of Chinglepet, presided at the anniversary meeting of the S. C. M. leprosy clinic at Pammal.

Sri M. A. Muttiah Chettiar, Raja of Chettinads presided at the valedictory meeting of the Tamil Peravai, and Sri M. P. Somasundaram of All-India Radio spoke.

The final of the Inter-Hall basket-ball tournament was drawn by Selaiyur Hall and Heber Hall.

On Thursday 27th February the College Union valedictory meeting was addressed by Sri T. Chengalvarayan, former Mayor of Madras.

On Friday 28th February the St. Thomas's Literary and Debating Society held a debating competition and had a valedictory address from Miss Sita Chari of Presidency College.

Halls and Hostel

St. Thomas's Hall

ANNUAL REPORT, 1957-58

It gives me very great pleasure to welcome you all into our midst, this evening. Before presenting the annual report it is my very pleasant duty to welcome our Chief Guest, Mr David Green. Mr Green is coming to the college for the first time, and we are very happy that he has chosen St Thomas's Hall Day for his first visit to Tambaram.

We began the activities for the current year with an attack of influenza, and many mighty seniors could be seen creeping unwillingly to bed.

At the inaugural session of the Hall Parliament the Annual Budget was approved and passed. The extraordinarily high standard of debate and the profound interest taken in the proceedings of the august assembly are worthy of emulation by members of the Lok Sabha. Our 'Ananthasayanam Ayyangar', Andrew David, has always discharged his duties with the sternness and impartiality befitting his office.

Our Secretary for Debates, P. T. John, has seen to it that St Thomas's produces the best and nothing but the best. Two places in the four-man College Debating Team have always been reserved for St Thomas's, and this year, the honour has gone to E. V. Joseph and Denzil Bob. At a time when the Debating Team was threatening to become an all-woman team, they have vindicated the ancient rights of men.

R. Kothandan, Secretary for Information, will be seen with worry written unmistakably on his brow. He is worried about the Foreign Exchange crisis the country is facing at the moment, because foreign magazines, so full of life and colour, are not easily available now.

Our Entertainment Secretary, R. J. Selvaprasad, will shortly be showing you what he can do. His histrionic talents, and his ability to detect the same in the most unpromising raw material have made him one of our coveted possessions.

K. Kandiah and S. Subramaniam, in charge of the Non-vegetarian and Vegetarian messes respectively have added pounds to our weight and every week, especially on Fridays, quite a number of residents from the other two Halls can be seen walking stealthily into our messes to enjoy that which is denied to them in their own Halls.

T. K. Koshy, the Secretary for Indoor games, says that the Arun Shield has expressed its desire to come back to St Thomas's to remain here. His enthusiasm is testified to by the presence of staff-members in the Indoor-games room and their general standard has considerably improved since the beginning of this year.

The time at my disposal will not allow me to catalogue all our magnificent achievements in outdoor games. The Secretary, Azariah Manuel, has won many laurels in inter-divisional, inter-collegiate and inter-University sports. Two of the members of our Hall, Saranabasappa and Arumugam, have had the singular honour of captaining the University Football and Volleyball teams respectively. We are also proud to mention that N. D. Muthanna and P. Subramaniam are in the University Hockey and Cricket teams. No doubts have been expressed about our winning the Athletic Shield this year: the continued good fortune of our neighbours is coming to a sad end and we sympathise with them.

Those who believe that our achievements are confined to these fields are in for disappointments. At the time of the University examinations the conscience of our senior members springs into activity and brains can be heard working with tremendous speed. One of our members, M. K. Ramakrishnan, won the Gold Medal in the Freedom Struggle Centenary Tamil Oratorical contest. We are proud to record here that Mr John Varghese who was our Non-vegetarian Mess Secretary

for a year, stood first in Philosophy Honours examination, with a First class. Man does not, therefore, live by bread alone.

No praise will be too much for our beloved Warden, Dr Thangaraj, who has always done a great deal to make our life here wholesome and happy. The unexpected flashes of his torch and his rubber-soled slippers have become a part of Hall life and they keep juvenile enthusiasm within prescribed limits. We expressed our deep sense of gratitude to Dr and Mrs Thangaraj for their interest in all our legitimate activities and for their kind co-operation.

We miss the sobering influence of the happy philosopher, Dr Adinarayan, who left us at the beginning of this year to grace a sister University. We welcome Prof. Tom Buchan who is as young, and as lively as a professor is allowed to be. Early this year we said good-bye to Mr G. A. Charles, Demonstrator in Physics, who left us to join the State Bank. And Mr K. S. Ramachandramoorthy went to Bishop Heber Hall. We welcome all the new members of staff, resident and non-resident, to this Hall. Two of our distinguished old members, Mr P. E. Daniel and Mr A. Krishnaswami, have joined the Economics and English Departments of this College. We take this opportunity to congratulate Mr M. Sargurudoss on his promotion to Captaincy in the N.C.C.

We are fortunate to have the first blind student to do an Honours course in our University as a resident member this year. The presence of E. V. Joseph is a real source of encouragement and inspiration to all of us.

Mr I. M. Mathai is trying to master the German language in order to qualify himself for the Doctorate degree. We wish him all success.

Our best wishes go to all those who are taking their final University examinations this year. Finally, we hope that our guests will carry back with them pleasant memories of this evening spent with us.

S. Dorai Raju
General Secretary
St Thomas's Hall

The above report was presented on the Hall Annual Day, 1st February 1958. We append a few remarks on the Hall Day. There was no 'Arts Exhibition'. There was an accurate model of the Bhakra-Nangal Hydroelectric Scheme exhibited in the Hall Reading Room, which was fairly well-attended.

In his short speech, Mr David Green remarked that memory training must be made an important item in the curricula of Universities. He also sounded what has undoubtedly been the call of the century—the necessity of being individuals in thought and in action.

The Entertainment was conspicuous by its emphasis on an English play. A highly original item was 'Tambaram calling' rendered by Mr T. B. Buchan. It was welcomed by all tastes.

Bishop Heber Hall

Warden—Rev. G. C. Martin, M.A.

Student Chairman—R. Sivanesan

General Secretary—C. P. Madhavan

Secretaries—Ravi Damodaran (*Reading Room*)

N. Nadarasan (*Outdoor Games*)

V. T. Srinivasan (*Indoor Games*)

A. M. M. Zubair (*Literary & Debating*)

John A. Mason (*Entertainment*)

V. Jayaraman (*Non.-Vegetarian Mess*)

N. Ramamoorthy (*Vegetarian Mess*)

GENERAL SECRETARY'S REPORT FOR THE YEAR

on 9th November 1957

Mrs Venkatachalam, Mr Macphail, Warden Sir, Ladies and Gentlemen :—

Every institution remains essentially the same throughout its existence, and yet, at various points of time, its contents, aspects and attributes are never the same. I have the privilege of presenting the annual report of Bishop Heber Hall, which remains essentially the same, and is yet different from what it was last year, from what it ever was. While

we consider this report to be a realistic appraisal of our achievements of the year, we do it with the realisation that a lamp which is lit cannot be hidden under a bushel.

Of late, Heber has added yet one more tradition to her already rich and cherished traditions. And this is the winning of the Inter-Hall athletic shield. This has happened for the eighth year in succession. It may be pointed out in this connection that this is the first time in the history of the Madras Christian College that any Hall has held the trophy for such a length of time. This year we look forward to a better fight, but I am afraid it might be the same story over again. Even though we have given the other Halls more than a sporting chance, they seem rather incapable of making use of the opportunity, in spite of, or, is it perhaps because of the spirited support of the charming young ladies from Guindy. I must hasten to add, however, that that is the one occasion when feminine feelings for the underdog prevail over their natural preferences.

We recall at this moment those members of the Hall who went out into the wider arena of life outside these College walls last year. They acquitted themselves with distinction in the final act of their academic career, i.e. in the University examination. Particular mention must be made of Kanagasabapathy, who has taken the first place in the University in Zoology Honours, and also won the Caithness gold medal. The second place in Zoology Honours was also taken by a Heberian—Rajagopalan, who won the Caithness prize. I am proud to say that, on the whole, there were eight first classes and twentyfour second classes among members of this Hall who appeared for their degrees.

In the field of sports we made our usual contribution in quality and quantity. The College Dramatic Society has had more than its usual number of Heberians. I must say that these happen to be the more visible of the vast potential of talent in the Hall. Our Chairman of the Hall is the leader of the College debating team which won the intercollegiate silver trophy at Pachaiyappa's College a few days back. College teams in football, basketball, volleyball, and tennis are ably captained by Heberians. The three senior-most members of the N.C.C. here are from Heber. (All later promoted Under-Officer). The entire team for intercollegiate table-tennis consisted of Heberians. The first prizes for Tamil short story writing and essay writing, held on a state-wide scale, by the Government, were taken by a Heberian. The first and second prizes in the Tamil oratorical competition were also brought home by us. The College Quiz team has, as usual, its complement from Heber.

Coming to domestic affairs, we find that the various Secretaries of our Hall have been extremely active. Mr Zubair, the Literary and Debating Society Secretary, has always insisted on an intellectual life of a very high order in the Hall. Besides arranging meetings, he has seen to it that the Athenaeum functioned as a place for serious discussions and other intellectual expression. Mr M. N. Nagarajan, our Entertainment Secretary, has always taken great pains to keep us entertained. But the proof of the pudding is in the eating. Let the entertainment, which is to follow, speak for itself. Outdoor Games have received the intimate personal attention of Mr Nadarajan, better known as 'Kadas', the Outdoor Games Secretary. Mr V. T. Srinivasan, Indoor Games Secretary, never gave us a dull moment. It must be said to their credit that they are neither of them strangers to each other's work. The Reading-Room Secretary, Mr Ravi Damodaran, has provided us with a wholesome literary diet in the realisation that the average Heberian does not live on bread alone. But our Mess Secretaries, Messrs Jayaraman and Ramamurthy, have made us realise that eating well can be a very pleasant occupation. The excellence of our fare is evidenced by the increase in the number of cats in the Mess by a process of simple multiplication.

Early this year we received the shocking news of the sudden death of the Rev. J. B. Saunders, Professor of Economics and Chaplain of the Hall from 1952 to 1955. He was sent on a study tour in Europe by the Indian Institute of Statistics. He died soon after his return to India. We place on record our

deep indebtedness to him for all that he contributed to the life of this Hall.

We bid good-bye to Mr Chattukutty, who has taken up an appointment in Bombay. Like Russia, Heber has also increased the number of her satellites. We welcome into our midst Mr and Mrs George Bennett and their family, Mr and Mrs Healey, Messrs Jayaraman, Cole, Daniel, Ramachandramurthy, V. V. Subramanian and Venkataraman. But there is, of course, one difference, we are not so heartless as to launch our members of staff into outer space. We understand that the Bennetts will be leaving us soon to return to Oxford in December. We hope they will carry with them memories of happy associations with this Hall.

We congratulate Mr S. S. Thanaraj on the successful completion of his quest for his better half. We trust that other unmarried members of staff will soon follow suit. The Hall wishes Mr and Mrs Thanaraj a very happy married life. He is at present associated with St Thomas's Hall.

In conclusion, looking back, we have reasons to be proud and, at the same time, more aware of our shortcomings. What has sustained us and helped us to do things together might be called vaguely, and perhaps wrongly, the 'Heber Spirit'. But we give prayerful thanks to God from whom all holy desires, all good counsels and all just works do proceed, and, as our Hall motto reminds us, without whom everything is in vain.

* * * *

An extremely successful Hall day celebration marked the end of the second term activities of the Hall. May I take this opportunity to thank all those people—members of staff, residents, non-residents and the ladies—who helped us make the function a grand success?

The third term began with feverish preparation for the Inter-Hall athletic meet. Congratulations to St Thomas's Hall on their well-deserved victory in winning the coveted shield. But let nobody be under the mistaken impression that Heber is going to remain passive and to let the status quo remain undisturbed. Our opponents better buck up and start even now if they want the shield next year.

John A. Mason was appointed Entertainment Secretary to fill in the vacancy caused by the resignation of M. N. Nagarajan. We brought home five trophies for debating—three for English debating and two for Tamil, the latter two being the Selaiyur trophy and the Heber Valluvar Manram trophy; the cups for English debating being the Selaiyur Inter-Hall Cup, the Venketeswara Inter-Hostel cup and the Cabinet Cup offered by our own hall. This is the first time our hall has offered a trophy for Inter-hall debating and we feel justly proud in having won it in spite of stiff competition from the other two halls and the Guindy Women's hostel. The Cup was instituted by the Hall Committee. The Inter-Hall Basket ball tournament is not yet over but we are hopeful of replacing the athletic shield which has temporarily left us by the Basket ball trophy. The prize distribution ceremony will be held immediately the Inter-block matches are over. This will be the last important item in the programme for the year since the examinations are very near and all are preparing for the ordeal.

Women Students' Hostel

REPORT READ AT THE HOSTEL DAY

RESPECTED SIR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:

Another year has swung out on the hinges of time and the day of hopeful anticipations has dawned with hue and cheer that surpasses all our expectations. We are the second batch of fortunate girls to have our dear Principal, the Rev. Mr Macphail, as our chief guest; but a recent remark of his that he has fifty daughters has introduced him to us in a new personality, and so, hêre sits our beloved 'Dad' with a twinkle under those brows.

The events for the past year, commencing from the last hostel day, have been many and of a diverse nature. We still retain fond memories of a Christmas service conducted by Rev. Mr Macnicol. On Republic Day we realized the verity of the old maxim, 'It is better to give than to receive' for, the remuneration far excelled the trivial prizes

offered for the sports held, in watching our servants of all sizes, shapes and ages competing with unequalled, juvenile enthusiasm. The young ladies of Guindy also, for a time relaxed from the tension of youthful modesty, by partaking in sack fighting and other equally lady-like sporting events—of course in the privacy of the hostel premises, much to the disappointment of many at Tambaram.

The last event for the academic year was a scene of sentimental turmoil and colourful pageantry when we said 'au revoir' to the seniors. Early this year an 'At Home' for the non-residents was arranged and on August 24th the new graduates were given a rousing welcome to their second home. The Independence Day celebrations were a great success with singing and dramatic representations of the communities in India, and, a willingly sacrificed lunch by the girls brought radiance to a hundred faces and more, of the poorer fraternity in the vicinity of the hostel. The fundamental tenets of humanitarianism in us found expression on that joyful day, when an adult literacy class was opened.

We find that it is not occasionally that we have to remind ourselves that we are but fifty in a crowd of a thousand and more. This weakness, I daresay you will grant, is not unpardonable considering our contribution to the life of the college.

Two among the four members of the College Debating team last year, Misses Prema K. Oommen and Latha Arunachalam hail from Guindy and it is an undisputed fact that the team has not had a better year on record. One of them, Miss Latha Arunachalam, still continues to be a member and is also one of the four members of the Quiz team. This year's graduates have not failed to leave their hall-mark in the college annals, for Miss Jayavanthi Devanesen and Miss Laura Sundaresan carried off the Crawford and Kellett prizes. Again, in our short history of seven years, for the second time we relieved St Thomas's Hall of the burden of the Satyamurthi Rolling Cup in the Inter-hall debate. The director the Rev. Mr Macphail and others at college have realized that our presence in the college play has, if not anything else, saved many a gentleman of the student community from the embarassment of sex-reversal. Chiefly to eradicate any misapprehensions that you may have about our capacities on the sports field, we are happy to announce that Miss Lalie Abraham has represented the Madras University for two consecutive years.

A few members have been regular at the Pammal leprosy clinic for the past year and they've found that service can be rendered in more ways than one; for I am not under any delusion that their work as compounders and nurses would equal that of having been the cause of bringing and encouraging a number of volunteers from Tambaram.

Our portals have been open with pleasure to students from Ceylon and the United States of America admitting them to what was already a cross-section of India, with representatives from almost every state!

It would be an unpardonable crime if we failed to mention—the gentle word, the kind book that have been our constant boon from the women staff Mrs Kibble, Mrs Siromoney, Mrs Agam, Miss Tellis and Miss Joseph. To our Bursar Sri R. D. Paul we owe our thanks for the listening ear he turns to our complaints, and it is our belief that gratitude is not only the memory of the past but also has a lively sense of future favours.

A bit of information that might be an eye-opener to many present is that we have three young gentlemen in the hostel, for one of whom I am not quite sure the epithet 'young' is very appropriate; the other two being the twins. And one complaint against our gentle but firm Mrs Thomas is the indefatigable attention she lavishes on the latter three—but I daresay that is, in spite of herself!

We have a little haven of rest—a dear little chapel in our premises and it waits invitingly open today to share its quiet, even with the evening's visitors.

Yes, piety sobriety, pomposity and most of all hilarity have their rightful place in life at Guindy and it proves an inexhaustible source of amusement for us to listen to sympathy lavished on us, who would not for all the world exchange this life for another. So say I

and from the rest swells the response, ' Guindy, 'tis ours, a thing of beauty and so a joy for ever ! '

ANNIE ITTY,
General Secretary.

Selaiyur Hall

REPORT

Read by General Secretary on the Selaiyur Hall Annual Day, 25th January, 1958.

Mrs Clubwala Jadhav, The Rev G. C. Martin, The Warden, Ladies and gentlemen :

While according you thanks for your presence here this evening, I allow myself the pleasure of presenting the report of the Hall.

It will be of interest to state at the outset, that my report is a fair and just account of the activities of the Hall, and that if I err at all, it is, on the side of understatement.

We welcomed our new and handsome warden at the beginning of the College year. He was not then entirely new to us. He was in charge of our House, and had prepared and conditioned some of us, for the more strenuous life in the Main Hall. We know that behind that grave face of his, he conceals a great heart, warm and affectionate. In him we have discovered the true mentor and friend.

We, Selaiyurians are probably most beautiful to look at to-day. But we are at our brightest and sharpest, in our General Body meetings. Once a month we get together to thrash out problems and issues that face us. A happy and optimistic feature is that, even our members from Kerala participate in the democratic cut-and-thrust of debate in true parliamentary fashion.

Our Debates Secretary, K. Paramanathan has, during the past two terms, been assiduously engaged in providing us with speakers of a high order. Many of us were able to benefit from these talks, which combined the useful with the pleasing. The Discussion Club functions smoothly.

There has been a gradual improvement in the quality of food served this year. I have noticed it ; and so have more accomplished gourmets. The vadai is rounder, the puff fuller, the sambar thicker and the rasam diviner. The mess bell which used to sound like a death knell, has now a cheerier and more inviting note. We congratulate our secretaries, L. David of the Non-Vegetarian and S. Krishnamurthy of the Vegetarian Messes.

Our Rural Service League Secretary, S. Sundaralingam, impresses us with his quiet and efficient manner.

The Selaiyur Swingsters, our Hall Orchestra, is having a very busy and successful year. It was recently awarded a trophy at a Cultural Festival of the Madras University. I do not see how it can be otherwise with Alex Ninan, our Entertainments Secretary, to give it direction. (A photograph of the Orchestra is in this Magazine.)

It is remarkable that our Librarian S. Raman has been able to satisfy the intellectual needs of so many conflicting tastes in the Hall. It is usual now, on Saturday mornings, to discover a few of the senior members in the library, deep in their arm-chairs, quietly discussing India's Foreign Policy with their periodicals, while scattered on the floor, our Pre-University young, amuse themselves with brightly coloured picture magazines—a truly heartwarming picture of peaceful co-existence.

People have begun to inquire why Selaiyur is trailing modestly behind, a respectable third in the athletic contests. The truth is we are like a great runner in a great race, patiently waiting to overtake our two competitors at the decisive moment. Our Games Secretary S. Pushparatnam assures us that the moment has now arrived. In Basket Ball we are still the champions. The trophy on our shelf, is, I am afraid, beginning to take root there. It has been with us for the last seven years, and therefore is with the probable exception of Mr Sanjeevaraj, the oldest member of the Hall. In games, we are well represented in the College teams. We actually provide the College with captains for three important games—Wilfred David

in Cricket; C. K. Belliappa in Hockey; and T. A. Kolandaswamy in Boxing.

R. Thiagarajah, the College Union Chairman, as also two editors of our College Magazine, are from Selaiyur. Two of our resident staff members left us at the end of the last academic year, Mr M. M. Rajendran who was claimed by the I.A.S. and Mr K. T. Vijayamadhavan who is on the staff of a College in Calicut. Mr V. A. Kulkarni, Mr A. Krishnaswamy and Mr K. C. David have joined us.

We have a very distinguished old boy here with us—the Principal. He was at the helm of affairs as Warden of this Hall, for many many years. So, you see, he may conclude his remarks by inadvertently bursting into the Selaiyur Hall Song. We are extremely happy, Sir, to have you with us, and as you sit back to watch us at the entertainment, we shall be like happy little children showing off before a proud and doting parent. I would like in conclusion, to thank our chief guest, for having kindly consented to honour us. I hope, madam, you will find in this place, relaxation and rest, far away from your strenuous round of duties in the city. When you return, I am sure you will carry with you memories you will long cherish, of a very pleasant evening spent with the Selaiyurians of Tambaram.

J. S. SELVARATNAM,
General Secretary.

The Hall Day. The above is the report presented by the General Secretary on the Hall Annual Day 25th January. We append a few remarks on the Hall Day. Conspicuous perhaps was the neat exhibition of paintings and line drawings, which formed one half of what the orthodox call the Arts Exhibition. One of the drawings is reproduced between pages 76 and 77. The other half of the exhibition was one of photographs taken by members of the Hall, with cleverly done captions. Both, it is needless to say, were highly appreciated.

The Chief Guest spoke on her good impressions of Hall Life and more particularly, of her experiences of such life both in India and abroad. She next, with apologies, of course, asserted that college students must engage in some sort of Social service sustained and sincere.

The following entertainment was highlighted by a rather original Kathakalakshepam. The Selaiyur Swingsters provided the much-needed music.

Societies

College Union

The Union, living up to the great traditions of inviting the best, had the good fortune of having Dr C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer to address the students on 'What Life has taught me' at the commencement of the second term. He gave an account of his life and explained how obscure forces influence the life of an individual and told us how he took to the legal profession very unwillingly but nevertheless became successful. He narrated how he had to appear against Dr Annie Besant in a case, and later became the Secretary of the Home Rule League of which Dr Annie Besant was the President, and advised the students to be always perfectly courteous to the opponent and never to be nervous in accepting a mistake. He urged the students to acquire knowledge by wide reading and described the present age as an 'age of specialisation', of knowing more and more of less and less. He told us to disregard tales and gossip and take the attitude of the Frenchman: 'They say; what do they say? let them say!' The Anderson Hall was packed to capacity and he kept the audience spellbound by his impressive speech studded with humour.

Major Sohan Singh addressed the students on 'Officer recruitment in the Armed forces' and gave statistics and qualifications necessary at great length. It was informative specially to the N.C.C. Officers and Cadets.

After the able presentation of the case for the retention of English by the elder statesman Rajaji last term we invited Sri C. Subramaniam, Finance Minister, to speak on the Language Problem. He claimed that the bilingual compromise formula contained in the Madras Government's memorandum to the Parliamentary Committee suggesting retention of English alongside Hindi as the official language 'for a prolonged time' was the best in the prevailing circumstances and maintained that the Government's memorandum had the 'general approval' of the leaders of all political parties in the Madras Legislature. He urged that, while claiming special importance for the minority view on that question, they should give equal consideration to the majority view also and try to arrive at a compromise formula. He warned us, 'unless we solve this problem in a peaceful and conciliatory way acceptable to all sections in the country, it is likely to land us in difficulty.' He gave the historical background of Hindi getting preference as the union official language and said that the adoption of a national language for India was contained in Gandhiji's ten-point Constructive Programme for attaining freedom.

Explaining how the Constituent Assembly dealt with the question of the National Language Mr Subramaniam said that it was first urged by a majority that Hindi should become the official language of the Union immediately. That was an important point to be borne in mind and members from the South were opposed to the immediate introduction of Hindi. He continued that the 'competing ideas' at that time were not whether English should be retained as the official language or Hindi should take its place, but whether Hindi should be made the official language immediately or should be postponed to a future date. Ultimately a compromise formula was adopted and was incorporated in the Constitution. So the important point he said was not whether the compromise formula was adopted by a majority of a single vote, but the choice then was whether to make Hindi the official language immediately, or to postpone it.

Miss Latha Arunachalam, a member of the college English debating team, was selected as the Leader of the University of Madras English debating team and she won the second place in the inter-University competition at Waltair.

She was a member of the student debating team from Madras which on February 12th took part in the inter-University discussion

on All-India Radio, New Delhi. My congratulations to her.

I must thank the acting Principal the Rev. G. C. Martin, Vice-President Mr K. Subrahmaniam, Mr R. Thiagarajan—the student Chairman for the advice, help and co-operation extended to me during this period. All the posters for the meetings were done by the up-and-coming artist O. T. Ravindran of the second P. G. Philosophy class. Our thanks to him.

The Christian Union

'That they all may be one'

The Committee :

Staff Advisers—Mr G. R. Karat
Mr C. T. Kurien

President—Joseph John

Gen. Secretary—T. Mahendran

Treasurer—Samuel Isaac

R.Sq. Secretary—Joseph Jeyaraj

Sunday School Secretary—A. J. Anandan

S.V.M.U. Secretary—Victor Jeyaraj

Drama Group Secretary—S. Rathi Chandran

Study Group Secretary—D. P. Niles

Bishop Heber Hall Secretary—M. P. Ponraj

Selaiyur Hall Secretary—G. Thambithurai

St Thomas's Hall Secretary—Rajah Jeyasingh

Women Students Representative—Sarah Elias

Non-Resident Representative—S. W. Chandrasekhar

It is my privilege to place on record the activities of the Union. The customary Freshers Social was held at the beginning of the academic year, the purpose of which was to help the new students to get the feel of our work here. The Rev. J. R. Macphail, our principal, had a few words to say in the form of welcome and advice to the new students. The Christian Union of the College divides itself into five departments and I shall note briefly the activities of these.

The R.Sq. :

A few of our students under the guidance of staff members like Mr G. R. Karat, work at the Leprosy Clinic at Pammal. Considering the kind of work that is going on at Pammal, we would gladly say that here is a cause of noble endeavour. The success of the clinic can be guaged from the fact that it has attracted about 1,800 patients and that some of them are cured. People from several countries of the world found common cause when they got together to put up an additional building at Pammal. I am referring here to the International work camp,[1] during the Christmas vacation. The tenth anniversary of the Pammal Clinic on 26 February, 1958 was presided over by Sri R. Kunchithapadam, Collector of Chingleput.

The Sunday Schools :

The Sunday School work is going from strength to strength. There are seven Tamil Sunday Schools and one Telugu Sunday School. About 500 children are on the rolls. The Annual Christmas Tree for the children was held on 1st December 1957 and it was well attended. The children were presented with Christmas gifts and were served with eats and drinks. Regular worship and preparation classes are held for the Sunday School teachers and Mr Siromoney provides us with staff help. The Annual Rally of the Sunday Schools was held on Sunday 23rd February, in the Anderson Hall.

S.V.M.U. :

This group meets every Wednesday for Prayer and Intercession in the Selaiyur Prayer Room. On Friday evenings a prayer meeting is held at the 'model village' in Tambaram and these meetings have helped a lot to infuse a Christian atmosphere in the village. The Evangelistic work at the T.B. Sanatorium on Saturdays is a source of inspiration to all those who participate in it. A Witness Meeting was held on 21st November at which Prof. Enoch presided. The theme of the meeting was 'What Christ means to me' and converts from various

[1] See the article 'Ecumenical Work Camp' on p. 66.

religions spoke with tremendous fervour of their Christian conviction. The group is arranging for three teams to be sent during the week of witness in February, to share with other Unions their Christian experience.

Study Group :

This group made a come-back this year. The aim of this group is to inculcate a sense of vocation into the students and help to subject every issue to the word and judgement of God as understood through Christ. Members of the staff, the Rev. G. C. Martin, Mr A. A. Gnanadoss, Mr C. J. Nirmal and Mr John Healey are leading groups and together with the students in their respective groups try to understand God's revelation of His love in Christ. They also try to find out what exactly is their responsibility as Christians to society and to the general economic and political life.

Drama Group :

This group believes that Christian drama and music can help everybody to understand the Christian faith better and to live the Christian life more truly. This group consisting of about 16 members meets almost fortnightly with the intention of studying the Bible, play-reading and singing. It does not work out quite as we want to, but I think it is the spirit of the group that matters. Plays have been staged at regular intervals and this year the College Christian Union was host to a Variety Entertainment got up to raise funds for the Triennial delegates of the area. The Group wishes to thank Mr George Mathew and Mr and Mrs G. Siromoney for their effort with the group and also to place on record the inspiring work done in this particular field by the Rev. R. S. Macnicol, who is now retired from the College. Mr Macnicol wrote a long letter to the Secretary of the Group and expressed a wish to work with the group though he was thousands of miles away. He also conveys his very good wishes to all of us.

This is then by way of a report of the different departments of the Union and I will be failing in my duty if I do not offer a warm hand to all the Secretaries for the wonderful way in which they carried out their respective responsibilities. The Hall Secretaries are concerned with the Union work in their particular Halls. The resident members contribute generously by way of monthly subscriptions towards the expenses of the Union for which we are most thankful to them. The problem of the non-resident is difficult and we have yet to find a workable solution as to how to get them to be more active and conscious. 'Aikya' a journal of the national S.C.M. is a must for all S.C.M-ites and we can proudly say that we are among the largest subscribers to 'Aikya'.

Meetings, Conferences, Study Groups go on in this place sometimes to time-table fashion and this you can say is a pointer to a very active and strong Movement. But let us not sit back and say 'well done' but march and let the words 'that they all may be one' be realized.

The Rural Service League

ANNUAL REPORT

As the Rural Service League of Madras Christian College, Tambaram looks back over the past year's work its heart leaps with joy and it bows to all those who so energetically organized and led the League through the ups and downs of its life.

The League has made quiet and steady progress; it has stretched out its branches further and explored new areas; contacted more and more of the Rural and Urban people and held up the torch of love; hurdles cropped up here and there but only to disclose fresh resources of power coming to our rescue. The more we contacted the suffering and illiterate ones among our brothers outside, the more we were deepened in love and sympathy for them and the relationship between the village folks and the students has always been very cordial.

The R.S.L. School :

Perhaps the school is the most important of our institutions. It continues to produce and send out talented young people in the industry of study. The strength of the school has increased rapidly and is still increasing.

It now stands at 350. We propose to alter the present thatched shed into a fine building within a short space of time. Preliminary work in this direction is in progress. We have received some cases of Milk Powder from the U.S.A. for distributing to the needy and the suffering. We place on record the sincere and faithful services being rendered by the staff of the school under the efficient guidance of Mr Muthu Raj and congratulate them on it.

The Weaving Centre :

The R.S.L. Weaving Centre is situated just behind Selaiyur Hall. The six looms there prove to be of great help and provide a means of making a living for eight or nine poor villagers. We have an agreement with an Anakaputhur concern which pays the League at piece rates for weaving the yarn they supply. We must thank Mr Kannaiah Naidu for the work he is doing in the centre.

Manual Labour Squad :

The aim of this squad is to teach the dignity of labour to young men and women. This section of the League tries to find out whether any constructive work is possible in the villages. As far as possible, the members of this squad try to carry out any work with the co-operation of the villagers. It has a creditable record this year; it laid two roads, one in Mangalapuram and the other in Kamarajnagar, our baby centre. The secretary in charge of this squad G. I. Pattabiraman needs a word of praise. Under the scheme of cottage industries we try to distribute some seeds to the villages but some practical difficulties have made it impossible this year.

Adult Education :

The League carries on its activities mainly in four centres namely Old Tambaram, Mangalapuram, Gandhinagar, and the new addition Kamarajnagar. The League is perfectly aware of the poor standard of literacy among the rural folk, and so it tries to impart primary education to them by conducting evening classes in the said villages. M. P. Gurusamy who is in charge of this squad sends daily a few students to the villages for this purpose.

The Medical Squad :

Perhaps the most important humanitarian service is being rendered by the Medical Squad. The League has set up first aid centres in all the said villages where a large number of poor villagers—this year the number is 3521—come and receive treatment for minor ailments. With the co-operation of St. John's Ambulance the League conducts first-aid classes for the benefit of the students. In the Examination held sometime back, 96% of the students who took the Examination were successful. I thank B. C. Harinath for his organising skill and Dr (Mrs) Devadoss and Dr Rangasamy for kindly conducting the first-aid classes and the examination respectively.

The Halls :

Enthusiasm from all the halls except Guindy is encouraging. I hear, in the past years Guindy gave excellent co-operation to this league but that is all a legend now. I hope at least in the coming year they will be kind enough to get into the R.S.L. Independence day was celebrated with the usual fun and enthusiasm. Heber and Selaiyur entertained the village children and fed them at their respective Halls. St. Thomasians were kind enough to forego their lunch for the poor. I thank all of them especially Velsamy the Hall Secretary. Selaiyurians were the best lot in contributing to the League under their Secretary S. Sundaralingam. Heber did not come up to the standard this year. Our thanks are due to a few non-residents led by Sarangan, their representative, for their interest in the League.

Finance :

Every student of the college contributes Rs. 3 a year towards the expenses of the League. The budget is drawn up by the president with the help of the Executive committee and every care is being taken to stick to the budget. The finalised budget was published through the November issue of the college magazine.

Thanks :

Our first thanks are to the Principal who is ex-officio patron of the League. Then comes

our President who is a practical man and shrewd financier. Amidst his various interests he still finds time to discuss freely with the leaguers and his advice is sound. Our Vice-President Mr S. S. Thanaraj always encourages us by his broad smile. Finally I thank all the active members of the League but for whose support and co-operation nothing would have been possible.

Thank you all.

E. Peter,
General Secretary.

The Radio Club

Our year began in the second term. The construction of the one-valve regenerative receiver was completed by the beginning of November. But the builders thought better to slow down, when the construction of the 3-valve receivers began. As a result, many ambitious programmes had to be cut down drastically.

There were three lectures; Mr K. B. Rajangam introduced Wireless, towards the end of October. In one evening he carried the members from frogs and peace-treaties to the mysterious goings-on within the broadcasting studio. Mr B. M. Arthur followed up with 'Functions of the main components' and carried the lecture course up to the Triode Valve. Fairly late in the second term, we had Warrant-officer A. V. Nair of the I.A.F. to address us on 'Radio Aids to navigation of Aircraft.' We learnt from him for example, what keeps a plane from getting lost before it reaches home, and what keeps two of them from colliding in mid-air.

The club is still a baby; but it is by no means a foundling, and is fast growing up. The college calendar provides this gratifying piece of information about the club :—'It is now well equipped with apparatus to receive broadcasts from all parts of the world. The library contains popular books on wireless, besides other periodicals. Membership is open to all students of the college on the payment of an annual subscription of one rupee.'

We are certainly not so fortunate as the college calendar would like us to be, but the time has come as the Walrus said, to talk of many things, and what the calendar has been printing may well come true.

The library idea seems to be taking root, too. The 'popular books on wireless, besides other periodicals' have yet to appear, but we have made a start by subscribing to 'Practical Wireless', though the members reacted rather cautiously to the new shift and took a long time to decide whether they should make use of it.

We are looking forward, of course, to the new year; we have a sheaf of plans, and we have what every club could pray for—our own workshop. We have both time and money and since these are, at least to a limit, the alpha and the beta of success, we are quite justified in feeling hopeful.

This is to inform all who would join next year, that the annual subscription is now Rs. 5.00.

We thank Mr K. B. Rajangam for much valuable time spent on us, as also Mr B. M. Arthur for his lecture. A word about the Co-Secretary, J. Pasupathy, who stayed with us through fire, mist and examinations. Without him, we would surely have had a hard time.

K. Raghunath,
Secretary.

Photographic Club

President—Dr. M. A. Thangaraj.

Secretary—V. A. Subramanyam.

Treasurer—K. Raghunath.

Our society commenced functioning a little late in the academic year. Our first meeting was on 12th August 1957. The above office-bearers were then elected, and the meeting was addressed by our President, Dr Thangaraj. As most of the members were new to the art of Photography—new in the sense, that they did not know much in the practical line, he talked to us on the use of the dark room and the various articles and gadgets therein.

Everyone was interested in doing the work that is often done in the studio—and at a

much lesser cost of course. Added to this, the' aura of mystery that surrounded the development, printing and enlarging of a print, was not only cleared, but everyone felt a pride and a sense of achievement in having done the whole process himself.

Quite a number of people were at first only too eager to join the club. But later, when they were touched in their weak spot—the annual subscription—they grew touchy and gently but firmly broke away.

Work did not proceed as we would have liked it to proceed. Very careful investigation disclosed the reason for this slight slackness. The prices of photographic paper and film have risen and risen and risen ! ! Added to this sometimes—in fact many times—the materials are not available.

We bought a new rubber roller for the ferro-plate we have. This is very much easier to handle and gives a newer look to the prints that we glaze on the ferro-plate. We used new formulae for the developer, fixer and also tried completely new solutions. The latter unfortunately did not live up to our expectations. But when a few members did not prepare the solutions properly, we had novel and amusing results though sometimes there were complete failures.

I am sure that we will have better years ahead, once there is a freer supply of materials. When Swadeshi papers do appear on the market, the situation is bound to improve.

V. A. Subramanyam,
Secretary.

Hindi Premi Mandali

President—Sri A. Kamakshi Rao.
Vice-President—Sri R. V. Miranda
Chairman—A. Chandraprakash.
Secretaries—Arabinda Bhattacharya,
S. J. Rajkumar.

'May I join ?' asked one of the budding pre-collegians one day.

Join what ? Why, the Hindi classes ! We had taken up the responsibility of teaching Hindi to non-Hindi students, early in the second term. Our announcement on the college-notice-board was followed by a rush of students for enrolment—and were we not glad to see so many seekers of the knowledge of the Hindi language !

The Mandali, however, failed to attract as many students as it had attracted the previous year. The reason of course was obvious—there were Hindi students all right, but very few Hindi 'premis'. Not unnerved by the above fact we went on, and proved our superiority in the inter-collegiate debates. Our ace speaker, A. Chandraprakash displayed the vigour that he had acquired at the Hindi Premi Mandali in his fiery speeches, which not only placed him in the University team, but also brought home the Y.M.I.A. Dr Pandalai Rolling Cup. That was an achievement—and how proud were we of our two orators—Chandraprakash and Tirumalai !

The third term is a short one—and it is well-nigh drawing to a close. We have yet to go through two more important items of our annual programme—the Oratorical Competition and the Valedictory meeting. And then 'the old order will change, yielding place to new.' But the Hindi Premi Mandali will go on—'Men may come and men may go, but [it goes] on for ever.'

Arabinda Bhattacharya,
Secretary.

Society for Painters

Though on Saturday mornings in the first few weeks of the first term we met regularly at Dr Kibble's and made a few good paintings, special classes and practicals prevented us from being regular and thus our meetings became few and far between. As an artist cannot be made to paint we left our members to themselves but it is interesting to note that a good many of them did paint throughout the year.

During my career as a 'talent scout' for this Society I have come across many students having remarkable artistic talents. But it is a pity that many of them do not go beyond sketching their lecturers in the class rooms.

The Society for Painters have done something at least for making our students and teachers art-conscious. We have presented to the College some paintings including ten botanical drawings (some of them painted from specimens collected from our College grounds) and have helped our staff members with diagrams, etc., and other Societies by providing them with publicity posters. Our members played a great part in making the Art Exhibitions of our Halls successes.

I hope that next year all students interested in art will come together under this Society and will do a good amount of painting and sketching. I must thank Dr and Mrs Kibble and Mr G. Siromoney and every one of you who have in one way or other, even by a look of appreciation, encouraged us. I wish the Society all success in the coming year. A beginning is made and now this young Society needs the care of all artists of our College.

O. T. Ravindran,
Secretary.

Andhra Bhashabhiranjani Sanghamu

Our Sanghamu began the second term with a debate which was held on 14th October 1957 to select a team to represent our college in the Inter-Collegiate Oratorical competitions. Sri P. R. P. Francis, M.A. was in the chair. V. Raghunatha Reddy, Jaya Victor and D. Narayana Reddy were selected to represent our College. Messrs. M. Abel, C. J. Nirmal and G. A. F. Jayapal acted as judges.

I am very glad to report that our team brilliantly represented our college in the Inter-Collegiate oratorical competitions held in the city colleges. V. Raghunatha Reddy was awarded the individual prizes in the oratorical competitions held at Pachaiyappa's College and Thyagaraya College.

We heartily congratulate R. Saranabasappa on his being selected as the captain of Madras University Football team. Saranabasappa is our joint secretary of Andhra Bhashabhiranjani Sanghamu.

On 1st November 1957 we celebrated the First Anniversary of the Andhra Pradesh Day. Sri B. N. Reddy, Film Director, presided over the function. Famous actor Sri S. V. Ranga Rao and Srimathy Sowcar Janaki spoke on this occasion in the Anderson Hall which was packed to capacity.

We received a number of messages from famous personalities including Mr Justice P. V. Rajamannar, Sri S. B. P. Pattabhi Rama Rao, Education Minister, Andhra Pradesh, Srimathi K. Savithri the prominent actress and others.

Sri P. R. P. Francis, M.A., while introducing the guests to the enlightened audience said that Sri B. N. Reddy is one of the best Directors that India has produced. He is the chief architect who brought Director K. V. Reddy, P. Bhanumathi and a host of other artistes to the lime light. He also said that B. N. Reddy could be rightly claimed as Devaki Bose of South India.

Introducing Sri S. V. Ranga Rao, Sri Francis said that Ranga Rao is the real product of Andhra stage and he is the one who imbibed the spirit of the dramatic field of Andhra and translated it into the screen. Introducing Smt. Janaki, he said, that her name as actress reached the heights not only in Andhra but also in Tamil and Kannada films.

Sri B. N. Reddy in his presidential speech said that after a long time the Andhras were able to join their hands together in forming the entire Telugu speaking area into ' Andhra Pradesh '. The Andhras are second to none in any field. He further said that even Tagore acknowledged our Ballari Raghavacharya as the greatest actor that India has ever produced.

Sri S. V. Ranga Rao in his speech said that ' though you are in the neighbouring state your spirit is felt in the same tune. What you learn in the institution will be of no use in your practical life. So choose your own way according to your talent and taste.'

Smt. Sowcar Janaki explained the significance of the day in a short and sweet speech.

After her speech followed light vocal music by the star singers of our Sanghamu, Kumari Manoranjani, K. Venkata Rao and

Waziruddin. The Selaiyur Orchestra headed by Alex Ninan thrilled the audience with their lilting orchestral music.

Then Y. S. Ramamurthy, General Secretary of the Sanghamu proposed a vote of thanks.

At 7-30 p.m. distinguished guests including Mr and Mrs R. D. Paul, Dr and Mrs W. F. Kibble, Dr and Mrs M. A. Thangaraj took part in the pleasant moon-light Dinner arranged by our Sanghamu on the terrace adjacent to the Library gallery. R. Saranabasappa, Joint Secretary thanked the distinguished guests who were present at the Dinner.

On 29th January 1958 we conducted an oràtorical competition in Telugu and a music competition. Jaya Victor and D. Narayana Reddy got first and second places respectively. In the music competition Waziruddin and K. Venkata Rao shared the first prize by scoring equal points. Thanks to Messrs P. R. P. Francis, M. Abel, and C. J. Nirmal for having acted as judges.

K. Venkata Rao and Waziruddin, the music team of our Sanghamu, got the team prize in the music competition conducted by the Andhra Sahitya Samithi of Pachaiyappa's College. Our hearty congratulation to K. Venkata Rao, winner of the individual prize in the same competition.

We conducted an Inter-Collegiate Oratorical competition in Telugu on 4th Feb. 1958, for the award of the 'Sri Gollapudi Suryanarayana Chetty Rolling Cup' and the 'Andhra Bhashabhiranjani Sanghamu Rolling Cup'. Many colleges including the women's colleges from the city took part in this competition. Our team stood first and the 'Sri Gollapudi Suryanarayana Chetty Rolling Cup' was awarded to our College team. The individual prize was awarded to V. Raghunatha Reddy. Among the women's teams, the S.I.E.T. college team consisting of Kumari P. Samrajya Lakshmi and K. Indira Devi stood first and the 'Andhra Bhashabhiranjani Sanghamu Rolling Cup' was awarded to the S.I.E.T. college team. Kumari P. Samrajya Lakshmi of S.I.E.T. College won the individual cup for the best speaker among women. Congratulations! Earlier Y. S. Ramamurthy, General Secretary, welcomed the gathering. Sri P. R. P. Francis was in the chair. Messrs Arunachalam, Rama Kotayya and M. Abel acted as judges.

A special prize for music which was announced by Y. S. Ramamurthy, the General Secretary of the Sanghamu, was awarded to Waziruddin.

Our valedictory address was delivered on 25th Feb. 1958 by Sri N. T. Rama Rao the famous actor. Srimathy K. Savithri the prominent Telugu Star graciously accepted our invitation to distribute the prizes. It goes without saying that the function was a great success.

This year has been quite creditably enjoyable. We are very grateful to the President Sri P. R. P. Francis for his timely advice and valuable guidance. We once again express our sincere thanks to the President for all that he did for the successful conduct of the Sanghamu.

Y. S. Ramamurthy,
General Secretary.

Natural History Society

Patron—Dr. J. P. Joshua, M.A., PhD.

President—Miss Ethel Joseph, M.A., M.Sc.

Chairman—T. Velayutham

Secretary—G. Arumugaperumal

Treasurer—Miss Sosamma Ninan

The activities of the Natural History Society were inaugurated by Mr Lancelot Thomas, M.A., an old boy of our college who is now an officer in the Central Marine Fisheries.

The Society provided a good source of recreation to the students in conducting a few excursions which were instructive and enjoyable. This year we visited Thirukazhukuntram, Mahabalipuram, Pulicat, Pondicherry and Vedanthangal. The graduate reception was a remarkable event. There was a luncheon party, the day after the convocation. The society took a party of students to a film, 'The Silent World'.

We had a number of meetings at which both members of the society and outsiders spoke. Some of these meetings were followed by film shows.

Mr M. Krishnan, a journalist in Natural Science subjects spoke to us on the 'Birds of Vedanthangal'. We had a debate on Six legs *v.* Eight legs, i.e. Insects *v.* Arachnids. On another occasion a few of the members of the Society spoke about their valuable experiences in some of the study tours and excursions.

In the past there were a few competitions conducted by the Society. They were either collections of shell, orchids etc. or foot-ball matches. This year we had competitions of paintings and photographs of biological interest.

The valedictory address for the Society was delivered by Dr B. Sundararaj, former Director of Fisheries. It was a rare privilege to have Dr Sundararaj as he is a distinguished old student of the College and one who for 50 years has shown a keen interest in the activities of the Society. Mr Sundararaj gave away the prizes to the winners of the competitions.

My thanks are due to the Patron, the President, the members of the committee and all the members of the society who rendered very valuable help throughout the year.

G. ARUMUGAPERUMAL,
Secretary.

Karnataka Bhashabhivardhaka Sangha

President—Sri U. Venkatakrishna Rao, M.A.

Vice-President—Sri M. Venkatramana Bhat, M.A.

Student-Chairman—G. Ganesh Bhat

Secretary—P. R. Sanjeeva Rao

The Kannada Sangha of this College has contributed to the best of its ability to the social and cultural activities of this college. Being an association of Kannada-speaking students, it represented always the people from Bedar to Bangalore (the present Mysore State) without any fanatical zeal. The Sangha was established in 1925 under the kind and encouraging patronage of Mr K. Narasinga Rao and since that year to this day it has continued the worthy tradition of Kannadigas.

In the second term we arranged a light music programme and it was successful thanks to the cooperation of Miss Meera, Miss Manoranjani, and of Vazir, Venkata Rao and Belliappa.

We selected Thimmappa Shetty and I. Panchikal to represent our college in the inter-collegiate debate held at Mangalore on 13th November, 1957.

The valedictory meeting of the association was held on 20th February. We thank all who have helped us, directly and indirectly, in making our association successful.

Sri U. Venkatakrishna Rao and Sri M. Venkataramana Bhat have been guiding us in our activities during the last two years and the association places on record its gratitude to these two elders.

P. R. SANJEEVA RAO,
Secretary.

Tamil Peravai

The activities for the second term started with a debate on 7th October, in the Selaiyur Hall Theatre, to select a team to represent the college in the Inter-Collegiate debates. Abdul Wahab, Rajagopalan, Selvarajah, Ramakrishnan, Chelliah and Krishnan were selected in that order.

On 16th October, in the Anderson Hall, with the Student-Chairman presiding, Thiru V. R. Nedunchezian spoke on 'The Language Issue' and made a strong plea for the retention of English as the language for inter-state communications. Mr Vadivelayuthan welcomed the gathering.

In honour of the Poet Bharathi, a competition in Bharathi songs was held on 31st October, with the Student-Chairman in the chair in Selaiyur Hall Theatre. T. Jayaraman of 4th Hons., and Pararajasingam of IV B.Sc. were placed first and second respectively.

The highlight of our activities for the second term was the meeting in Anderson Hall on 4th November, to celebrate 'Maraimalai Adigal Dinam' and incidentally 'Bharathi Day'. Thiru P. Alalasundaram, the President of the Peravai, introduced the guests to the gathering. A portrait of the renowned scholar Maraimalai Adigal, an ex-Professor of our college, was unveiled by Thiru Ilavalaganar, who also spoke on the contribution made by Maraimalai Adigal to Tamil Literature and Culture. Pulavar Kulanthai Ammal, after distributing the prizes to the winners of the music competition, spoke on Bharathi and his works.

Kamban-Thirunaal was celebrated on 14th November. Thiru A. S. Gnanasambandan of the AIR addressed the house. During the course of his lively lecture, he quoted many verses from Kamban to show his greatness as a poet.

The second round of the Madras University inter-collegiate debate in Tamil was held in the Heber Hall Theatre on 29th November. It was fairly represented by many a college in the State and the team from St Joseph's College, Tiruchi, won the prize.

The activities for the third term began with the celebration of 'Valluvar Thirunaal' on 20th January, in the Anderson Hall. Thiru C. N. Annadurai addressed the House on 'Valluvar Kattiya Vazhi'. An address of welcome was presented by the Student Chairman. As we know, such addresses are spiced with the salty-yet-bitter irony of the speaker, especially so, when party politics are invariably introduced during the lecture, to the taste of the audience. He made it clear in the course of his speech that we should know whither we are bound at present before we can enter into Valluvar's path.

'Pongal day' was celebrated in the Anderson Hall on 30th January. The meeting was preceded by a grand Pongal feast. Thiru Sivakumaran presided over the meeting and Srimathi Soundaram Kailasam spoke on 'Valluvarum Mahalirum'. After the meeting the Selaiyur Hall dramatic troupe presented a short skit, 'Orunaal Othikai'.

The inter-collegiate debate for the Pennathur Seshiah Cup was held on 10th February, in the Anderson Hall, in which students from various colleges participated; the subject was 'English should for ever be the Official Language of India'. The judges adjudged the team from the Pachaiyappa's college the best.

Abdul Wahab and Ramakrishnan won the Inter-Collegiate Debate conducted by the Presidency College, and Abdul Wahab was adjudged the best speaker. Thiru M. R. Guruswami gets his due praises from the association for the multitude of prizes he won this year.

We wish custom should never stale the 'variety' of our Student Chairman Thiru Arumugam and his ardent enthusiasm for the activities of our association is indeed remarkable. Our sincere thanks are also due to our President Thiru Alalasundaram and others whose desire it was to see us rippling with energy through the year.

RAMAKRISHNAN,
ABDUL WAHAB,
Secretaries.

National Cadet Corps

ANNUAL REPORT:—'A' COMPANY 1957-58

Raising of the unit and composition:

The report for the training year 1957-58 is a faithful representation of the events. Early in 1957 even before the academic year came to a close, the Directorate of the N.C.C., conforming to its policy of expansion, had agreed to allot sub-units to the Colleges at Conjeevaram, Vellore and Minambakkam, and thereby raise a new two-company Battalion with the Tambaram Independent Company as one of the companies. Consequenly, the college contingent was designated the 'A' Company of the Third Madras Battalion, N.C.C., and its administration was handed over to the officers of the Company. This meant an overall change in the set-up of officers as well. Capt. M. Sargurudoss was appointed second-in-command of the

Battalion and Captain C. H. Narayanan took over the command of the College contigent.

Enrolment and training :—

The training year commenced from the second week of July 1957. Only one third of the alloted strength of 155 cadets remained to form the trained personnel in cadets, and therefore, the Company had to take in Cadets to complete the strength. The response to recruitment was very brisk and encouraging. Much publicity in this regard was given by the Principal in his opening address to the new students.

This Company has now on its rolls :—

7 4th year Cadets.
16 3rd year Cadets
24 2nd year Cadets
107 1st year Cadets

Training and Certificate Examinations:

In view of the fact that these were newly raised units, considerable difficulty was experienced by this Company in the matter of training, initially. Training stores, arms and equipment were not forthcoming; however, the training continued as per programme with whatever material was available with the Company.

In the B and C Certificate Examinations held in 1957 for those in the 2nd and 4th year of service the results were exceedingly good; the Company maintained a high standard, as in the past, and the Board of Examiners congratulated the officers and the Cadets.

CSM **K. Raman** stood first in the 'C' Cert.

Sgt. **M. N. Kutayya** stood first in the 'B' Cert.

It is generally assumed that the students who join the N.C.C. do not fare well in their studies. That this assumption is not true is proved by the fact that in the examinations held in March '57, 90% passed in all the parts.

Annual Camp and promotions :

Before setting out to camp, the Company had 2 U/O's, 1 CSM, 3 Sgts. 10 Cpls and 11 L/Cpls. and 126 cadets. In camp further promotions were made from this Company with the Company Cadet NCO's holding the key Battalion appointments. Owing to practical difficulties, this Company had to attend Camp after a lapse of 3 days. In spite of this initial delay in settling down to Camp routine, and in spite of the absence of the Company Commander, who had been detailed for a course at Kamptee, the Company won 4 out of 5 competitions and also annexed the all-round efficiency cup.

The competitions we won were :

The musketry competition
The drill competition
The cross country competition
The tug-of-war competition.

Among the individual performances, the following are noteworthy.

The best shot in the Battalion was Cpl. Philip Jacob.

The best cadet prizes were annexed by RSM V. Padaki and U/O R. K. Warrier.

Officers' promotions and courses :

In July 1957 Lt. M. **Sargurudoss** and Lt. C. H. **Narayanan** were promoted to captaincy. This is the first time when 2 officers of this College contingent are captains. 2 Lt. G. J. Phanuel joined this contingent after successfully completing a pre-commission training during the hottest part of the year. We are proud to announce that he was adjudged the best officer-cadet of that course, conducted on an all-India basis. Capt. C. H. **Narayanan** took a refresher course at Kamptee during the Christmas vacation and completed it with distinction. Lt. D. **Giles Lal** officiated as Company Commander during his absence.

Regular Army Instructional Staff :

Jem. **Swaminathan,** C. H. M. **Michael** and C. H. M. **Ponnuswamy** were at first alloted to this Company. They have offered their unstinted support and co-operation in the matter of training and the maintenance of Arms and Ammunition. C. H. M. **Michael** was posted back to his parent unit

after a fairly long association with this Company. We wish him the best of luck and a good future in his service with the parent unit.

College Administration and N.C.C. :

The Company owes a debt of gratitude to the authorities of the College for sanctioning part-time clerical assistance. The Rev. Mr J. R. Macphail visited the cadets as often as he could on parade. He saw the officers and cadets in Camp at Pallavaram just before he left for Scotland. He also helped the officers with his wise counsel when they had any problems to face. The Bursar was ever eager to help the Company in every possible way and our thanks are due to him. We are thankful also to the Rev. Mr G. C. Martin who taught the Cadets marching songs. I should also like to thank the estate manager, the curator and the staff officers and Cadets for all that they have done for this Company.

May good leaders have good followers.

LIST OF PRIZE WINNERS—1957-'58

1. *Best cadet of the year.*
   1. 290 S/UO Lokendra Singh.
   2. 205 C.S.M. K. Raghunath.
2. *Best shot.* 566 Cpl. Philip Jacob.
3. *Best Athlete.* 357 Cdt. Samuel Sargunar.
4. *Best turn-out and attendance in Parade.*
   1. 531 Cpl. W. I. Devaram.
   2. 217 Cpl. Thomas Merwin.
   3. 255 L/Cpl. G. I. Pattabhiraman.
   4. 329 Cdt. N. Subaraya Bhat.
   5. 348 Cdt. A. Venkataswar.
   6. 346 Cdt. Sudhir Kumar.
   7. 359 Cdt. K. R. Chandran.
   8. 381 Cdt. George Abraham.
   9. 345 Cdt. D. D. Sargunar.
5. *First in the 'B' Cert. Exam.* 1957 :—239 Sgt. M. N. Kuttaya.
6. *First in the 'C' Cert. Exam.* 1957 :—Ex-C.S.M. K. Raman.
7. *Inter Platoon Drill Competition;—Winners.* No. 2 Platoon.
8. *Inter Platoon Route March Competition ;—Winners.* No. 2 Platoon.
9. *Inter Platoon Tug of War ;—Winners.*— No. 1 Platoon.
10. *Pennathur Visalakshi shield for all-round efficiency.* No. 2 Platoon.

O. C. 'A.' Coy.
3rd Madras Bn., N.C.C.

Astronomical Association

The object of this Association is to encourage the practical study of Astronomy with the aid of the college telescope. We have confined ourselves to this practical work and have not arranged any lectures.

The telescope, usually on Friday nights, when we gather around its tripod stand, reveals to us a panorama of heavenly wonders ; it makes the tiny luminous specks in the sky known to us. We have seen a number of beautiful star clusters, nebulae and double-stars and occasionally planets.

Although only Mathematics students study Astronomy, this year a multitude of non-Mathematicians have jostled in serpentine queues to gain a peep of the heavens through the telescope. This increased interest may be connected with the International Geophysical Year. The presence of Sputnik-I led many to look at the sky, who had not been in the habit of doing so. We undertook the joint enterprise of preparing the maps showing the path of such a satellite, which appeared in the last number of the magazine.

In the first term, dark clouds crowded the sky even more than usual. But we managed to conduct a few observation classes. And during the second and third terms we had regular observations on the terrace above the Physics Honours Laboratory. Of the variety of objects seen, the rings of Saturn, the lunar landscape, the Nebula in Orion, the Great Nebula in Andromeda, Venus (when it was an evening star), merit mention. By day we have observed sunspots which have occurred in great abundance this year. Besides at each observation students were taught to identify the constellations with the naked eye. Latterly the planets have been concentrated in the morning sky, and we had observations at 4 a.m. to see all the four great planets.

I take this opportunity to express my thanks to Dr Kibble, our President, and to Mr Gift Siromoney for his valuable guidance. With Sputniks and Alphas issuing in torrents, observations classes in the years to come will have still more fertile horizons to search.

P. PALANISAMY,
Secretary.

Philosophy Association

President—Mr A. Oliver, M.A.

Student Chairman—James Theojo, Paul 5 Hons.

Secretary—S. R. Sakthivel, 4 Hons.

Treasurer—R. Radhakrishnan, 4 Hons.

Class Representatives—

R. J. Dhanaraj, 5 Hons.
Julius Felix, 4 Hons.
Chitharanjan Unni, 3 Hons.

The success of our activities this academic year goes to the credit of our Professor, Dr Krishnamachari, and not to me. The Philosophy Association is singularly fortunate in having him as its head. The personality of our Professor charms great intellectuals from different parts of the globe to its side. And it required me only to 'book' for a lecture a few of them on the eve of their visit to Dr C. T. K. Chari's. The lectures of Dr Foster, Dr Schmidt and Dr Kaplan were arranged this way.

Dr C. T. K. Chari put an end to the patronage—'a post with no portfolio' of the Association which was held by his predecessors. But practically he was the life of our association.

Not only our department, but the whole college, looks widowed by the absence of Dr Adinarayan who is now the Professor of Philosophy in Annamalai University. The Association conducted a farewell party and we presented as our humble tribute a table-lamp—the token of poor students' esteem and respect. Staff and Student members spoke on the occasion.

The inaugural address was delivered on 17th August by Dr M. B. Foster of Oxford University and a member of the 'Mind' Association. He spoke on 'Christian Theology and Modern Natural Science'.

The Association conducted a symposium on 'My Philosophy of Life'. Mr George Bennett, Professor of History, Flt. Lt. Roberts a former student, Mr Gnanadoss, M.A., Miss Julia J. Norrell, a Fulbright scholar, and Somasundaram, took part in the symposium.

The activities of the first term were climaxed by our visit to Bangalore and Mysore under the leadership of Mr G. A. F. Jayapaul and Mr Tom Buchan,' Professor of English. We are very much indebted to Mrs Krishnamachari who kindly paved the way for our excursion in ease and cosiness.

At the beginning of the second term, Mr R. Jaganathan was relieved from the secretaryship due to his indisposition.

On 6th November, Dr McKeon of Chicago University addressed the association. He spoke on the 'General Education Scheme' that is being planned for our universities.

On 10th November, Dr Schmidt (Yale University) of Oberlin College read a profound and thought-provoking paper on 'Scientific Models'.

On 24th January, Dr Abraham Kaplan, of California University, delivered a learned lecture on the interesting subject 'Can Machines Think?' He was the fourth foreigner and the third American to address our association. With Dr Kibble's presence in the chair, the meeting was well appreciated by the audience.

The Inter-Collegiate Philosophy Conference took place in Women's Christian College. The subject for the symposium was 'Indian Philosophy has erred in placing too much emphasis on individual salvation'. S. Kumarasamy of 5 Hons. represented our college at the symposium. His paper appears in this Magazine.

On 19th February, the valedictory address of our Association was delivered by Dr R. Naga Raja Sarma on 'World situation in Philosophy—Reprospect and Prospect.'

One of the enviable features of our association was the tea with which almost all of the functions were begun. Rare feasts of intellect combining with good feasts—tea-parties of course, our meetings were all well attended. All the meetings with the exception of Dr Kaplan's, were presided over by Mr. Oliver, the President of the association. He was the paragon of Presidents, now goading, now giving, now frightening, now relaxing and with his curative smiles when our ardour abated and preventive grimaces whenever our juvenile spirit of prodigality frothed to the forefront.

The student chairman Mr Paul abandoning the traditional static role, took half of the responsibilities. Mr O. T. Ravindran, a Ravi Varma in bud, did much service in publicity, and other office bearers, especially the treasurer, did more service than that was incumbent on them.

The Seventy first year of our association has rolled away.

S. R. SAKTHIVEL,
Secretary.

Sanskrit Association

President—Prof U. Venkatakrishna Rao, M.A.

Vice-President—Mr V. S. Ranganathan, M.A., B.O.L.

Secretary—A. R. Sampath Raghavan.

The Samajam resumed its activity in the second term with the recital of Jayadeva's 'Geetha Govinda' by Mr C. B. Padmanaban B.A. (Hons.). Perhaps the best success in the second term was when Mr G. Krishnamurthi, a leading lawyer, addressed our Samajam, on the works of Kalidasa, with Mr Ranganathan in the chair. The speaker brought out the richness and value of the works of Kalidasa and said that his claim to eminence as the greatest poet rests on his descriptive power and ability of creating good similes. The president delivered a delightful speech in Sanskrit.

In a recitation contest held by the Sanskrit Samajam of Pachaiyappa's College, our college was represented by Ragaviah of the new degree course. The 'Pennathur Vishalakshi' Annual Recitation contest for the Samskrit students of the city colleges was conducted by the Sanskrit Samajam of this college. Messrs K. N. Parthasarathy, and C. V. Sivaram from the Governments Arts college, Miss D. Shastikala and Miss Kalpagam from Stella Maris, Miss Susheela and Miss Vasantha from Queen Mary's, Mr Sundararajan and Mr Krishnamurthy from Loyola College participated in the recitation contest. Our college was represented by M. Ragaviah. Mrs Seetha Padmanabhan, Asst. Professor, Presidency college, Mr N. Venkatasubramanian, lecturer in chemistry from our college and Mr Raghavan from Corley High School acted as judges.

I am deeply indebted to our Professor Mr U. Venkatakrishna Rao and to Mr V. S. Ranganathan for their timely and valuable advice and able guidance in all the activities of the Samajam.

The cup was awarded to Queen Mary's. Miss Susheela and Miss Parvathi of Queen Mary's Miss Vasantha of Stella Maris and Mr Krishnamurthy of Loyola were awarded book prizes for their proficiency in Sanskrit.

The valedictory meeting of this association was held on 20th February and Prof. Thirugnanasambandam of Presidency College delivered the valedictory address with Prof. U. Venkatakrishna Rao in the Chair.

A. R. SAMPATH RAGHAVAN,
Secretary.

Economics Association

THE ANNUAL REPORT (1957-58)

President—Mr J. M. Healey

Chairman—K. V. Gopinath, 5th Hons.

Secretary—P. C. Subramaniam, 4th Hons.

Treasurer—P. R. Soundararajan, 5th Hons.

3rd Honours Representative—Sumit Ray.

To start from where we left off at the end of the last academic year, some very important news awaits us even at the very beginning of

this Report. We were extremely fortunate to have a visit from two world-famous economists, Mr J. R. Hicks and Mrs Ursula K. Hicks, during March 1957. Mr Hicks explained the economic significance of the 'Inequality of income with reference to Development.' Mrs Hicks spoke on the intricacies involved in 'Budgeting for Development' with remarkable clarity. Dr S. Chandrasekhar presided on both occasions. Our heart-felt thanks go to Mr H. C. Norminton of the British Council without whose assistance we might not have enjoyed the unique privilege of having had with us these two eminent British economists.

Mr K. Rangachari of the 'Indian Express' inaugurated the activities of the Association for the academic year 1957-58. His thought-provoking analysis of the idea of 'Planning for Progress' won the appreciation of the members of the Association. Dr S. Chandrasekhar presided over the meeting which took place on 24th July 1957.

On 14th August 1957, Mr G. Ramachandran, an officer in the National Small Savings Organization, gave a very interesting account of the 'Role of small savings in India's Second Plan' and drove home the fact that the saving potential is remarkably high among the student population. He appealed to the members to support the Small Savings Campaign whole-heartedly. Dr S. Chandrasekhar who presided also stressed the importance of the scheme to India's economic development and praised the speaker for his simple but forceful elucidation of the subject.

Towards the end of the term we bade farewell to Dr S. Chandrasekhar who had been friend, philosopher, and guide to us all for more than a year, in his dual capacity as the Professor of Economics and the President of the Association, for he had to sacrifice our scintillating company in order to fulfil his professional commitments in the New World. A tea-party was arranged on the eve of his departure to wish him bon voyage. We can never forget him.

On 13th November 1957 Miss S. Vijayalakshmi, an ardent devotee to the Bhoodan Movement, expatiated on the humanistic approach inherent in the 'Bhoodan Movement'. A very interesting discussion ensured at the end of the talk which went on for quite a while despite the inadequacy of light in the auditorium. Mr Healey, our new Professor, occupied the chair.

On Tuesday, 21st January 1958, A. Arjunan of the 5th Honours class read a detailed, carefully prepared, interesting paper on 'Foreign Exchange, with special reference to India'. The student-Chairman presided.

The climax of the activities for the academic year was reached during the last week of January 1958 when the Association convened the annual Planning Forum discussions. 'Land Reforms in the context of India's Second Plan' was the topic discussed on the first day of the Forum Week, 28th January 1958. Mr G. Paul David presided over the proceedings of the day. The paper for discussion was prepared by Nadarasan of the 5th Honours class. On 29th January 1958, Mr Healey, with the assistance of K. Parthasarathy and S. V. Narayanan of the 5th Honours class arranged for group discussions on 'The Industrial Policy of India, with special reference to the Second Plan'. On the third day, 'the employment aspect of the Second Plan' was discussed at great length and with very keen interest under the able guidance of Mr P. B. Krishnaswamy. G. S. Michael of the 5th Honours class had prepared very carefully the paper for the day's discussions. On 31st January 1958, the last day of the Planning Forum Week, Mr C. T. Kurien initiated and conducted the discussions on the 'Resources for the Plan'. He was assisted in the proceedings of the day by Joseph James of the 2nd Post Graduate class, who prepared a detailed account of the internal resources available for the Second Plan. The conclusions and recommendations arrived at during the discussions by the members of the Association will be forwarded to the Planning Commission as per their request.

The valedictory function took place on 18th February 1958. In accordance with the convention followed, the President, Mr Healey, delivered the valedictory address and Mrs Healey was the chief guest.

The members of the Association have witnessed quite an eventful year in 1957-58. For instance, A. Arjunan of the 5th Honours class and Unni of the B.A. Class have won the first prizes for the best essays written for the Honours and B.A. standards respectively in the essay contest conducted under the auspices of the Madras Economics Students' Convention. P. M. Sarangan of the 5th Honours class won the second prize in the debating contest conducted by the Loyala College Economics Association for the Dr Alagappa Chettiar Shield. With a little more luck even the shield would have been in our hands.

We congratuate Mr P. B. Krishnaswamy on his resounding success in the Indian Administrative Service Examination. We are very happy to know that Mr C. B. Padhmanaban is presently a research scholar under the Ford Foundation Research Scheme. We welcome Mr P. E. Daniel as a staff member of the Association. We earnestly hope that by applying his literary zeal to the subject he would make the 'Science of Wealth', a wealth of interest.

K. V. GOPINATH,
Chairman.

English Honours Association

The activities of the Association went on in the usual strain after the begining of this term. Addresses, discussions and record-recitals were some of the main features of our activities. The recital of speech records, of excerpts from Shakespeare's plays, and of poems of Wordsworth, Shelley and Keats evoked much enthusiasm. We followed the practice of reading 'papers' on relevant topics, after these recitals and usually wound them up with a discussion. We had two addresses—one by Mr Robert Newton, who was in Madras in connexion with the production of 'Othello', on 'the Nature of the Theatre' and the other by Mr Richard Beate Davis of the University of Tennessee, on 'the American Laguage'.

Sir Laurence Olivier's screen version of Hamlet did draw notice and that calls for more demand in audio-visual aids. The Annual Inter-collegiate social, at which it was the turn of the Presidency College English Honours Association to be hosts, went off with a whimper.

In concluding my report I wish to say 'thank you' and a hearty one at that to all the members of the Committee and the Association for their wonderful co-operation. The members of the Association wish the seniors the 'best of luck' in their University examinations.

S. RATHI CHANDRAN,
Secretary.

Mathematics Association

President—Dr W. F. Kibble.

Secretary—K. Sundaralingam.

The fourth meeting of the Association was held on 29th January. A. Selvarajan, B.A., spoke on 'The Astonishing Men and Astounding Sky'. He dealt with the development of man's conception of the universe. He explained the contributions by the various astronomers to the progress of the science of Astronomy. Mr G. Siromoney M.A., presided over the meeting.

The valedictory function of the Association was held on 14 February. Dr D. V. Rajalakshman, Prof. of statistics, Madras University, delivered the valedictory address. He explained that statistics can be used as a powerful tool in all branches of knowledge. In the course of his interesting lecture he dealt briefly with the beginning of the systematic study of statistics, its growth, and also its vast possibilities of future development. Dr W. F. Kibble presided over the function. The meeting was preceded by a tea-party.

Many of the non-Mathematicians responded to our invitations and all the meetings were well attended. I am also grateful to Ravi 'The Filosofer' for being kind enough to draw beautiful posters for our Association. I cannot conclude this report without thanking Dr Kibble our president for all the valuable help and guidance he has given us and also the staff members of the Mathematics Department for their ungrudging co-operation.

K. SUNDARALINGAM,
Secretary.

Physics Association

President—Dr M. A. Thangaraj.
Secretaries—K. Visweswaran,
H. V. Rangaswamy.

I wrote in the last report that we would be conducting a symposium on ' Space Travel and Earth Satellites '. But instead of a symposium (which would require at least three hours) a series of lectures were arranged on subjects connected with ' Space Travel '. In those meetings the emphasis was on Artificial Earth Satellites. Members of staff of Madras Institute of Technology and our college took part in the discussions that followed the lectures. The Inter Physics Room where the meetings were held was tightly packed during these meetings. A remarkable feature was that staff and students of other faculties also attended these meetings.

The details regarding the lectures are furnished below.

On 8th November 1957 Prof. P. V. V. S. Sastri of M.I.T. spoke on 'Telemetering as applied to Space Travel'. Dr M. A. Thangaraj presided.

A lecture on ' I.G.Y. programme and Earth Satellites ' was delivered by Dr Samayajulu. The president was Dr Thangaraj.

An informative lecture on ' Rocket fuels ' was given by Prof. Narayan Rao on 13th Nov. 1957. Dr S. V. Ananthakrishnan was the president of the day.

On the last day of the series, Dr Repenthin of M.I.T., who took a prominent role in building India's first glider, spoke on ' Mechanics of flight '. His lecture was supplemented by Mr Narasimhan's mathematical details related the ' Mechanics of flight '. Dr W. F. Kibble presided.

The secretary and a few other students of physics had an opportunity to work as voluntary guides during the Indian Science Congress held recently at Madras University. The students performed the tasks assigned to them in an efficient manner and were highly complimented by the organisers. They had a proper perspective in learning plenty of matters besides physics.

The farewell function for the Final Honours took place on 13th February.

I take this opportunity to thank our president and other staff members for their hearty co-operation and encouragement.

K. Visweswaran,
Secretary.

Athletics

It has indeed been great pleasure for me to be actively associated with College athletics as captain. To lead the team of enthusiastic young men who are talented in no small measure is a distinctive privilege.

The academic year saw many athletic achievements. We started impressively by winning a respectable third place in the Freedom Struggle Centenary sports. Ben Gunaratnam, Godwin Jeyakumar, T. J. George, K. Rajagopal, S. Pushparatnam, G. Azariah Manuel were members of the Madras Division for the inter-divisional sports and of these Ben Gunaratnam and G. Azariah Manuel were selected to represent the Madras University for the 100 metres and High Jump events respectively.

The Inter-Collegiate Sports was held on the 17th and 18th of February at the Presidency College grounds. We gave a good account of ourselves, though not a spectacular one. Victor David in the 5000 metres event came second with a good timing. Ben Gunaratnam and Ponraj, took the third places in 100, 200 metres and Hammer Throw respectively. In the 4×100 relay our College team came second. At the Loyola College Sports Meet our College won the 4×200 metres relay in a grand style. I need hardly say that all the members of the team were of immense value.

It is obvious that our athletic record is a small one. But we have done our best to maintain our high standards. Mr C. A. Abraham and Mr K. C. David have been of immense value to us in coaching us ably to meet our ordeals. So I take this opportunity to thank them warmly.

I hope that our College will go from strength to strength and win fresh laurels in the field of sports and sportsmanship.

G. Azariah Manuel,
Athletic Captain.

Football

This year's season was very encouraging. Our success in the Freedom Struggle Centenary Tournament was a surprise to some of our friends. Our victory at Chidambaram created a good impression.

The third Tournament of the season was the Inter-Collegiate League. During the league we played seven matches before we reached the final. Out of those seven matches we won four, drew two and lost one. In the final we played against Pachaiyappa's and suffered a defeat by two goals to nil.

The Knock-out Tournament was even more interesting than the League. The first match of this Tournament was on the Bishop Heber 'Hall Day', and was against Engineering College. The players of this Hall were very reluctant to leave their guests in the hands of others, in particular, their lady guests. However, they felt that their duty to the College was more important than the 'Hall Day'. The game was fast and interesting and we won by four goals to nil. We returned with victorious faces to join in the 'Hall Day' celebrations.

The semi-final was against Loyola. Both the teams played with determination. The first goal was scored by Loyola but we repaid them a few minutes later. In the last minute we were able to touch the net once again and reach the final.

Our usual rival, Pachaiyappa's, once again met us in the knock-out final. Though we meet season after season and fight well on the fields, our friendly disposition towards each other is very great. The final was on the University grounds and both teams struggled for one and half hours but ended up in a goalless draw. Owing to heavy rains the re-play was arranged on the Presidency College grounds. Once again we fought hard and in the last minute our opponents won by a single goal which brought the season to a close.

Who is Who

1. R. Saranabasappa—(*Vice-Captain*) *Goal-keeper.*

Played for Madras University 1953-54, 56-57, 57-58, and for Andhra State 1954, Madras University Captain 1957-8.

A versatile custodian with acrobatic and fistic ability. Sarni is a pukka 'Nag' serpent between the posts. He is tall and deals most effectively with anything in the air.

2. S. Arumugam—*Left Back* (1956-58).

Arumugam expresses himself best with full kick. A solid and dependable back, he may always be relied upon to clear the ball out of the goal mouth with either his head or his foot.

3. D. Victor David—*Right back* 1956-58.

Another pleasing full-back moving much after a style of his own, but dispatching the ball on a lower flight with judgement to his forwards.

4. R. Thiagaraj—*Right half.* Played for College 1953-58.

He rises to his best when things are going wrong and has the proper spirit to fight back with heady ball distribution.

5. Narayan R. Reddy—(*Captain*) *Centre half.*

Played for College from 1955-58, Madras University 1957-58.

6. A. Lokendra Singh—*Left half.*

A solid determined player with his own style of foot-work who may be relied on to hold his man from any angle.

7. S. Panchalingam—*Centre forward.*

Played for College 1955-58; for University 1956 to 58. A brainy forward who combines with, and also makes openings for, his inside forwards. He is fast and constantly worries his opposing defence into errors on which he quickly capitalises. He has a dangerous shot in front of the goal. An 'ace' in the matter of goal getting.

8. Kuruvila John—*Left-inside.*

Played for University 1957-58. A hard working player with sincere efforts and has a good ball control. With his feeble shots he is able to score without any difficulties.

9. V. T. Srinivasan—*Right-inside* 1956-58.

A good brainy player with good ball control. He combines well with accurate passes to his forwards.

10. S. Raman—*Right-out* 1956-58.

Raman plays well when he is in top form. He has the art of missing easy goals and getting the difficult ones.

11. K. E. Tilak—*Left-out* 1957-58.

The 'baby' of the team is noted for his fast dribbling, dogging, left passes and dangerous drives from the left-line. He has a very bright future.

12. V. Jayaraman—*Left-out* 1956-58.

An experienced player, with beautiful left drives, who combines well with the forwards.

13. A. Kurian—*Right-inside* 1956-58.

He started off the season with plenty of dash and determination but unfortunately he hurt his knee while playing and had to rest for the rest of the season.

14. R. V. M. Lal Roy—*Left-half or Left-back* 1957-58.

He kicks well with both feet; is outstanding in heading the ball. His defensive play has been particularly of a high standard.

15. I. Joshua—*Left or Right back* 1957-58.

Was a very promising player with heavy full kicks. Unfortunately he sprained his ankle during the practice and could not do justice to the team.

16. Samuel Sargunar—*Left-out* 1957-58.

A player who moves slowly but with determination. He reaches top form only towards the end of the game.

17. Natarajan—*Right-inside* 1956-58.

Natarajan is short with 'Arabian' beard and his powerful drives find the net even from forty yards. He is full of stamina and moves up and down with the ball throughout the game.

On the whole the season was a successful one. This success came to us by the untiring efforts of Mr K. C. David, who was

always with us on the fields to coach us. Our sincere thanks to him. We are thankful to Mr C. A. Abraham, our Physical Director for his timely tips and valuable guidance. Thanks to our Principal, the Rev. J. R. Macphail, for his blessings. This year our President, Mr Phanuel, who got married recently, found it difficult to be with us but his good wishes were always with us. Our thanks to 'the Filosofers' in particular 'Ravi' who encouraged us by unusual attractive posters and cartoons.

Finally my sincere thanks to all the players whose co-operation and team spirit brought us a successful season.

NARAYAN R. REDDY,
Captain.

Volley-ball

To repeat what I have said in the November issue of the magazine, we won the Freedom Struggle Centenary Tournament and were the zonal league champions.

In November, 1957, we participated in the inter-collegiate divisional knock-out tournament. I feel proud to say that we were champions again. We started by defeating Veterinary in two straight games, the scores being 15-6; 15-4. We won with ease partly because of the encouragement we received from our sisters at W.C.C. who came in large numbers to the Union Grounds and lustily cheered us. Moving to the semi-final we won against Vivekananda, again in straight games, conceding only nine points in all.

The final against Engineering was a hard-fought battle. Engineering sprang to a lead taking the first game rather easily. We levelled up by annexing the next game only to see them lead taking the third. Being down by two games to one we faced an uphill task. But thanks to the spirited awakening of our players, we won the next two games after a very hard and long drawn out fight. Though defeated, the Engineers fought like anything to the last. We emerged as the Madras divisional champions.

The inter-divisional matches were held at Thevara near Ernakulam. Our team left Madras Central by Cochin Express on 4th January with our President as the Manager of the team. But our two leading players being senior students were unable to spare so much time from their studies. And in contrast to our erstwhile victories, we lost to Sacred Heart College, the winners of the Coimbatore Division. The team was back in Tambaram on the 9th.

We couldn't compete in the inter-zonal league matches. Having little time for practice due to the late re-opening of our College after Christmas, we couldn't send the team and we gave a walk-over.

I shall round off my report by duly expressing our thanks to those who helped us. Our thanks to our Physical Director. We are thankful to Mr Pushparaj and Mr Dorairaj of Corley High School who have many a time officiated as umpires. Thanks are due to the University and the Southern Railway teams who played Exhibition Matches on our grounds. Lastly we express our heartfelt gratitude to our very good President, Mr Edward Augustus. He has always been a source of inspiration and encouragement.

The team :—

S. Arumugam—University player 1955-58
Captain 57-58.

D. Deenadayalan—University defence player.

S. Sargunar—famous for his occasional powerful shots.

S. Shanmugam—a good defence player.

T. Mervin—a defence player.

T. Dorairaj—a new addition to the team.

S. Pushparatnam—a defence player.

L. Venkatesan— " " "

G. A. Manuel—He went to Thevara.

G. Manuelraj—Spiker. Captain.

G. MANUELRAJ,
Captain.

Cricket

This year, after many years the College team was runner-up in The Zone, then qualifying to play in the Inter-Zonal matches. The Inter-Zonal matches are being played at present and we hope to do well. Mr C. A. Abraham's comment at our meteoric rise was 'Well! You fellows are doing well because there is no "outstanding player,"' and we agree with him, for though our team consists of average players, the keenness and co-operation of the players have brought results.

The players:—K. Ahmedullah and Henry John are the most consistent batsmen in the team. S. Ray—Vice-Captain—is one of the best wicket keepers in the local colleges and can go a long way with the bat if he puts in a little more effort. P. Subramaniam, the leg-break and googly bowler of the side, was chosen for the university team, but unfortunately owing to an injured wrist could not play any matches. We were handicapped without him, this term. Lall Singh Gill is a stylish bat and can improve with more determination. N. V. Narasimhan the medium-pace bowler, has some room for improvement in his fielding. K. Rajagopal, our opening bowler—acclaimed as one of the most promising youngsters in Madras State—is a fairly consistent bat. A. K. Dutt also a medium-pace bowler can keep his wind up. He is also a safe slip field. G. H. Naidoo is a hard-hitting batsman with a good eye. K. C. Mathew the only left-hand batsman in the team—called 'under seventeen'—is a good bat, and has many years before him. He is also one of the best fieldsmen in the team. D. Bhagwandass is an off-spin bowler and a lusty hitter. M. Vinayakam, also an off-spin bowler, is a fairly good bat but can improve in his running between wickets. M. Chandy medium-pacebowler is the most enthusiastic player in the team. P. Govind who was lately promoted from the 'B' team is a good fieldsman.

We have two more matches, the inter-zonal match and our annual old boys' match, to be played.

We must say that we have had a most enjoyable year. I would like to thank my team-mates for their co-operation. I would also like to say a word of thanks to Mr George K. Mathew, our President, Mr C. A. Abraham, Mr K. C. David as also the markers.

Results and Scores of Matches played:—

(1) Nungambakkam Sports Club 170—for 7
Christian 83—for 1
K. Ahmedullah 53 not out
Henry John 21

Christian 164—for 6
K. Ahmedullah 42
Henry John 56

(2) Salem Gymkhana Club 52
W. David 3 for 8
P. Subramaniam 3 for 9
A. K. Dutt 3 for 13

(3) Duncan Trophy
Pachaiyappa's 186 for 9
K. Rajagopal 3 for 51

Christian 161 for 8
K. Ahmedullah 25
P. Subramaniam 20
K. Rajagopal 50

We lost.

Inter Zonal League fixtures:—

(4) Christian 183 for 8
Henry John 40
K. Ahmedullah 47
W. David 20
K. C. Mathew 27 (not out)

Madras Medical College 56 for 7
K. Rajagopal 6 for 13.

Match drawn.

(5) Christian 168
G. H. Naidoo 46
K. Rajagopal 23
M. Vinayakam 28 (not out)

Loyola 171 for 6
N. V. Narasimhan 3 for 53

We lost.

(6) Christian 132
Lall Singh Gill 52

Law College 136 for 3

We lost.

We received walk-overs from Engineering College, Guindy and Vivekananda College.

Hockey

With the experience we gained in our tour of Coimbatore we expected to give a very good account of ourselves in the knock-out tournament. We went down, however, to a better team.

As our part in the Inter-Collegiate tournament was over after our defeat at the hands of Veterinary College we expected an unpromising period ahead. We kept ourselves engaged, however, with several practices and a few matches. We played against P.S.G. college, Coimbatore, the match ending in a draw, each side scoring once.

Our College was represented in the University team by C. Martyn, E. L. Bantleman, N. D. Muthanna and H. Brookes.

The team :—

D. Frederick—our custodian is an aggressive player, who has plenty of confidence in himself.

A. T. Chengappa, is another custodian of ours. Has very good anticipation but is slow in action.

Sumit Ray—defends the goal playing at right back. His steady game is handicapped by his slow movements.

N. D. Muthanna—Plays at left half. Has good anticipation and quick sense of judgement.

E. L. Bantleman—A veteran player and back-bone of the team. He plays at centre half. Has a good future in hockey.

M. N. Kuttaya—Plays at right half. A dependable and hardworking player who will do better with more experience.

H. Brookes—A nippy outside left; has good control over the ball.

C. Martyn—Player with vast experience and knowledge of tactics. He plays at inside left.

N. Cameron—is a good opportunist. He plays as centre forward.

K. S. Medappa—Inside right. Quick in passing, has good combination with winger. Could anticipate better.

H. A. Nagappan—Has keen interest in the game. He plays at inside right.

W. David—Plays at outside right. Has good run but can have better control on the ball.

P. P. Ponnappa—Nippy winger at right needs more experience in the game for better hockey.

A. W. Satur—Plays at centre forward. Has good sense of game but lacks speed.

I wish to thank Mr C. A. Abraham, Mr G. Paul David and Mr K. C. David for their guidance and interest.

K. A. Belliappa,
Captain.

Boxing

Madras Christian College, holders of the Inter-Collegiate Boxing championship, entered the arena this year with confidence and optimism. As usual the well trained boxers began hitting the headlines. The youngsters of the team, Sridhar, Satish Babu, Arunkumar and Rodrigues fought impressively but were beaten on close decisions. Hard-hitting Soundarajan, Periaswamy, Anil Dutt, Chinnakone and Lokendra Singh showed their ability in the early elimination of their opponents.

Of the light weights—Rodrigues, Arunkumar and Satish Babu—Arunkumar and Babu reached the semi-finals where they lost to more experienced men. 'Killer' Soundarajan exhibited those qualities which his name implies and in his first fight mauled his opponent to defeat. But in the semi-finals he met Pachaiyappa's 'Varsity boxer who deservedly earned the verdict. Govind, a very scientific boxer, who, unfortunately could not train assidiously enough, put up the best losing fight for the day. With more training we are certain that he will make his mark in future tournaments.

Kolandaswamy won his first fight on a T.K.O., but his semi-finals fight was terminated in the 2nd round owing to an unfortunate incident.

Shirazi also won his first fight on a T.K.O., and in the second fight he met an equally determined fighter who lost to him in a close bout.

Anil Dutt, in the feather weight class won his two fights on a quasi-professional level.

Chinnakone also of the feather weight class was given a walk over.

Periaswamy of the light weight class won his fight on a T.K.O. decision.

Lokendra Singh was awarded a points decision.

Our new comer middle weight Venkateswaran thrilled the spectators by his spectacular T.K.O., in his very first round, which was brought about by his opponent running into two upsetting uppercuts.

When the tournament had come to its unfortunate close, the most disappointed boxers were the hard hitting heavy weights: Rajagopal, Chandy, Anandan and Richard Maduram, who were denied the opportunity of showing their rugged skill.

Shirazi, Dutt, Chinnakone, Lokendra Singh and Kolandaswamy represented the university at Bombay.

Kolandaswamy won all his fights. Dutt won his first fight against Pearson of Osmania, but the tall and wiry Dhonde of Bombay kept him out with his superior reach and earned a narrow points decision.

Chinnakone met Syed one of Bombay's best boxers, and exchanged sledge-hammer blows with him to lose in one of the closest fights of the tournament.

'Buddhist Lokender' who ordinarily does not hurt a mosquito, astonishingly enough proved unkind to his opponent, by knocking him out. But in the Semi-finals Loky was most unfortunate in that he fractured his thumb in the final round. In spite of the fact that he was not well Shirazi put up a good fight and lost.

Our college sent out the largest number of representatives to the university team this year, and I am certain that she will send a larger number next year.

I thank Mr C. A. Abraham for the keen interest he has shown in the training and coaching of the boxers. I also thank Mr Samuel the University Coach, to whom we owe all our success.

T. A. Kolandaswamy,
Captain

Commemoration Day Sports

We were happy to welcome an old student of the College, Sri F. V. Arul, Commissioner of Police for Madras City, to preside at the Sports. As Mr Martin said, he is one who has an expert appreciation of athletic events.

Srimathi Arul graciously distributed the prizes.

The sports are always more stimulating when there is a close competition between two of the Halls. It has happened more than once that it was still not certain which Hall was winning the championship when the last event took place. This year the competition was even closer than usual and up to two or three events before the end, it was not impossible for any one of the Halls to win the championship. That the shield would be won by St Thomas's Hall was indeed not certain until the St. Thomas's B team won the fourth place in the last relay race; that is the very last points of the day. Great credit goes for this to the team work in St Thomas's Hall and the training of G. Azariah Manuel and P. V. Arulpragasam, the Games Secretary and Sports Captain of the Hall.

The championship was won by team work and training, which shows itself particularly in the performance of the B teams in the relay races. In neither of the inter-Hall relay races could St Thomas's Hall get the first place, but in each of them the second team got the fourth place, and the championship would not have been theirs without the success of these two second teams.

Manuel with a jump of 5′ 11″ broke the high jump record of G. D. Mani which stood since 1933, a much longer standing record than any other we have.

Events finished on Monday and Tuesday, 3rd February

110 METRES HURDLES

G. Azariah Manuel—T—Time: 18.7 secs.
Chandran Daniel—T—

400 METRES HURDLES

D. P. Niles—H—Time: 63.2 secs.
A. W. Satur—S—

800 METRES RACE

A. W. Satur—S—Time: 2 min. 9.6 secs.
T. J. George—H—

5,000 METRES RACE

Victor David—S—Time: 18 mins. 44.6 secs.

C. E. Hobday—S—

DISCUS THROW

J. W. Devadas—H—Dist. 92ft. ¼ in.
S. Arumugam—S—

HAMMER THROW

M. P. Ponraj—H—Dist. 86 ft. 9½ in.
A. Indrasenan—H— „ 86 ft. 1½ in.

SHOT PUTT

K. Rajagopal—T—Dist. 33 ft. 5 in
S. Arumugam—T—

Programme on 7th February 1958

POLE VAULT—2-15 p.m.

B. Kukapalan—T—9 ft. 4 in.
T. Paul Diamond—H—

100 METRES RACE—2-30 p.m.

Ben Gunaratnam—S—Time: 11.7 sec.
D. P. Niles—H—

PICKERS' RACE—2-35 p.m.

4 x 100 METRES RELAY FOR SERVANTS 2-40 p.m.

Estate Department
Athletic Department

LONG JUMP—2.50 p.m.

S. Pushparatnam—S—20 ft. 2½ in.
S. Arumugam—T—

400 METRES RACE—3.05 p.m.

Ben Gunaratnam—S—Time: 53.5 secs.
A. W. Satur—S—

JAVELIN THROW—3.15 p.m.

K. Rajagopal—T—135 ft. 8 in. (New College record)
Narayan R. Reddy—H—

4 x 100 METRES RELAY FOR MESS SERVANTS—3.20 p.m.

Heber non-vegetarian
St. Thomas's non-vegetarian

HOP, STEP and JUMP—3.30 p.m.

S. Pushparatnam—S—42 ft. 0¾ in.
T. Mahendran—H—

200 METRES RACE—3.45 p.m.

Ben Gunaratnam—S—Time: 23.2 secs.
Godwin Jeyakumar—T—

HIGH JUMP—3.55 p.m.

G. Azariah Manuel—T—5 ft. 11 in. (new college record)
M. Mukundan—T—

200 METRES HURDLES—4-10 p.m.

G. Azariah Manuel—T—Time 28.4 secs.
Chandran Daniel—T—

1,500 METRES RACE—4.20 p.m.

C. E. Hobday—S—Time: 4 min. 46.2 secs.
T. J. George—H—

SACK RACE—4.30 p.m.

4 x 100 METRES RELAY—4.40 p.m.

Selaiyur Hall—Time : 46.6 secs.
St. Thomas's Hall

200 METRES OLD BOYS' RACE—4.30 p.m.

Sam Theodore—T—Time 23.3 secs.
Jebaraj Thomas—H—

4 x 100 METRES INTER-SCHOOL RELAY (Pennathur Krishnamurthi Cup) —4.50 p.m.

Madras Christian—(New Record)—Time : 47.6 secs.
St Pauls'

4 x 200 METRES INTER-COLLEGE RELAY (Pennathur Subramaniam Cup)—5.10 p.m.

Loyola—Time : 1 min. 34.2 secs.
Y.M.C.A.

4 x 400 METRES RELAY—5.20 p.m.

Selaiyur Hall—Time : 3 min. 46.2 secs.
Bishop Heber Hall

The new event this year was the Relay Race for mess servants. We are glad to include them in the family. It has been Mr Nambiar who has been urging the inclusion of this event which is certainly popular. We have now no fewer than four 4 x 100 metres relay races.

Preachers at College Services 1957-58

SECOND TERM

December	1	..	The Rev. J. R. Macphail

THIRD TERM

January	19	..	The Rev. G. C. Martin
	26	..	The Rev. Dr A. E. Inbanathan (Chaplain, C.M.C. Hospital, Vellore)
February	2	..	The Rev. B. R. Wolfendale
	9	..	The Rev. Dr S. Estborn (Gurukul, Madras)
	16	..	The Rt. Rev. D Chellappa (Bishop in Madras)
	23	..	The Rev. V. M. Thomas
March	2	..	The Rev. G. C. Martin

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